No 2.

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REFLECTIONS
ON THE
Present INTERESTS
Of the Several
COURTS of *Christendom*;
Relating Particularly to the
SPANISH Succession;
As also the
Different Factions at *ROME*,
IN THE
Late CONCLAVE:
WITH THE
CHARACTERS
Of the Most
Eminent Persons in that Court,
AND OTHER
Courts of *EUROPE*.

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TRANSLATED *from the* FRENCH.

LONDON:
Printed for *J. Nutt*, near *Stationers-Hall*. 1701.

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21 AUG 57

AN ADVERTISEMENT TO THE READER.

IT may be eaſily known by the Reading of this Piece, that the Author compos'd it altogether upon the Plane of the ancient and general Politics of Europe. *Theſe Politics have roll'd for above theſe Two Centuries upon the oppoſite Intereſts of* France *and* Spain. *Thoſe Two Kingdoms have been Rivals a long time, and for above Two Hundred Years there have been ſeen perpetual Wars between 'em. All the Conjectures then which are to be found here upon the future Pope, are grounded upon the Diviſions that have laſted ſo many Years between theſe Two potent Houſes.*

The Author had Reaſon to ſuppoſe, that the Conclave lately aſſembled, would be divided as they were wont to be, between thoſe two Parties, or at leaſt between the Houſes of Bourbon *and* Auſtria. *And, indeed, it would be a Wonder, if the Cardinals ſhould ceaſe to act in Conformity to thoſe Maxims and Engagements, wherein all the People of* Europe *are concern'd by the Fundamental Principles of the States, of which they make a Part.*

It cannot be thought amiſs, that the Author has labour'd upon this Hypotheſis. He could not in a Futurity ſo obſcure perceive the Revolution which has happen'd in the Monarchy of Spain, *with ſo ſurprizing a Rapidneſs. The Secret of this unlook'd for Event, was not made known till the Opening the laſt Will of* Charles II. *the laſt King of* Spain, *of the Houſe of* Auſtria.

The Treaty which France *had made with the King of* Great Britain, *and the States-General of the* United Provinces, *for dividing the Succeſſion of that Prince, who has been a long time in a dying Condition, has given the Author an Occaſion to diſcourſe upon the Conclave in that manner as he has done. He has ſpoken of the Factions which may be there upon the Score*

of the ancient Interests of Europe. In reference to which, it may be truly said, that this Treaty ought to serve for an Apology to these Conjectures, against those that shall go about to Criticize upon 'em. The Author has manag'd his Subject with a very great Capacity. And if we do him Justice, we must acknowledge, that he is perfectly inform'd of the Things which he writes of, and that his Conjectures are very ingeniously grounded.

His Portraitures of the Cardinals are very Lively and Natural. He has also set 'em forth with a great deal of Reserv'dness, without falling into Satyr, according to his Promise; he is contented with reporting Things as they are. If you meet with any By-stroaks that seem to concern the Reputation of some particular Persons, it must be consider'd that he does not mention 'em otherwise then according to the Memoirs that are taken at Rome, where those Things are known, and made public every Day. They are Things known as well in the City as in the Conclave, and which cannot be conceal'd.

We thought it became us to let the Public know, that we had the Copy almost all entire before the Death of the last King of Spain, or that the News of it was spread abroad in the World: It was also in a great Forwardness at the Press. For which Reason we thought it best to let alone these Conjectures as we found 'em; by reason it was impossible to consult the Author about any Alteration, he being so far off.

Nor will the candid and judicious Reader impute it for a Fault in the Author, that he has not argu'd upon the Thoughts of the Cardinals in the present Conclave, with Reference to the great Change that has happen'd in the Spanish Monarchy.

To say the Truth, the Business was done with an immediate Celerity. It was also so new, that 'twas impossible to look through all the Consequences so as to speak of 'em with any Certainty. Every Body discourses of it at present according to his Prospects, his Wishes and his Interests. But this Event is still so deeply envelop'd, that nothing can be said of it. And therefore leaving it to time to unfold the Riddle, we are in hopes the Public will not think it Time ill spent in reading this short Piece, compos'd upon the Meeting of the Conclave, for the Choice of a Successor to Innocent XII.

No sooner was this Advertisement wrought off at the Press, but the News was spread abroad that Cardinal Albani was elected Pope: Which Election shews the Solidity of our Author's Judgment, and how well he was inform'd in all those Things of which he treats.

21 57 AUG

REFLECTIONS ON THE Preſent INTERESTS Of the Several Courts of *Chriſtendom*, &c.

POpe *Innocent* XII. govern'd the Church Nine Years, Two Months and Fifteen Days, and died the 27th of *September* laſt, in the Fourſcore and Seventh Year of his Age. He made no Promotion of Cardinals before his Death.

Doubtleſs, he was a Perſon of a very ſtrong Conſtitution; ſeeing that notwithſtanding his extream Age, he was able to withſtand ſo long and ſo violent a Diſtemper. He made uſe of the Help of thoſe, who had the Reputation of being skill'd in Phyſick, and of all Preſcriptions that were likely to contribute toward his Recovery: But all his Precautions prov'd uſeleſs; there was a Neceſſity for him to pay the Tribute which all Men owe to Nature. He was elected the 2d of *July*, 1691.

He publiſh'd his Bull for the Secular *Jubilee*, which is ſtill celebrated at *Rome*, upon the 24th of *December*, being *Chriſtmas-Eve*; tho' it bore Date the 8th of *May*, 1699. in the 8th Year of his Pontificate. But he could not be at the Opening of that Solemnity upon the Day appointed, becauſe he was ſick and in danger of Death. However, the Cardinal of *Bouillon* perform'd the Ceremony in his Name, as Sub-dean of the Sacred College: For Cardinal *Cibo*, to whom that Function properly belong'd, could not officiate by reaſon of his great Age and his Sickneſs. The Pope would alſo have clos'd up the Holy Gate of the *Jubilee*, which he could not open, but Death prevented him.

The Conclave, in which he was elected, was extreamly tedious, there not having been one which had held ſo long, hardly, in Two Ages before. It began *Feb.* 12, nor did it end till the 12th of *July* following; ſo that it continued Five whole Months together.

There is great Probability that this will hold as long, if not longer, and that there will be a world of Rubs, and Scruples, and Conteſts among 'em: For that the Pretenders to the Pontificate are many, and becauſe the Factions have had Leiſure to form their Cabals; to which the Pope's lingring Diſtemper contributed very much; nor will any of the Parties be eaſily perſwaded to quit their Deſign.

The Election of a Pope has a great Influence upon all the Affairs of *Europe*; almoſt all the Princeſs and Potentates are concern'd therein. It is alſo of ſome Conſequence even to the Proteſtants themſelves, not to have a Pope too much their Adverſary. The Actions, the Conduct and the Counſels of *Innocent* XI. make out the Truth of this: His Hiſtory is ſtill freſh in Memory.

If ever the Election of an able and ſufficient Perſon were requiſite for the Repoſe of all *Europe*, 'tis at this time that they ought to make a ſound Choice, and to take all the Precaution that may be before they come to a Reſult. The Affair of the *Spaniſh* Succeſſion ſets all Mens Thoughts in Motion. Never had *France* and the Houſe of *Auſtria* more Reaſon to have a Pope that may prove favourable to their Intereſts. Both thoſe Houſes will make it their Buſineſs to procure this Advantage to themſelves: They will ſet at Work all the Engins and all the Springs imaginable to have a Pope, ſuch a one as they deſire in this Conjuncture.

The Men of Contemplation all this while are very uneaſie at *Rome*. They endeavour to divine who is to be the Perſon who is to ſucceed to *Innocent* XII. Every one has his Hero for whom he declares himſelf. They who are beſt acquainted with the Factions and Inclinations of the Cardinals, as alſo with their Tyes, their Obligations and Dependencies upon the Crown'd Heads, make it a kind of Cuſtom to mark out ſuch a Number of Papable Cardinals.

They many times undertake to lay Wagers, that one of thoſe whom they name will be elected. Frequently induc'd thereto by their particular Paſſions they poſitively determine, that ſuch a one ſhall aſcend the Throne, and that ſuch a one will of Neceſſity be excluded. When the Cardinals enter the Conclave, 'tis a thouſand to one but they themſelves will point out the Perſon that is to be elected Pope in their Judgments. But it often happens that the Voice of the People is not the Voice of God.

'Tis impoſſible for a ſmall Number to come to any Determination: Cabal and Intreague does all; and many times the Face of Affairs ſo ſtrangely alters by reaſon of unexpected Conjunctures, that Cardinals are frequently ſurpriz'd themſelves, to find the Election fall upon a Perſon ſcarcely thought of before, quite contrary to their Expectations.

Tacitus formerly admiring at the unforeſeen Revolutions of Human Affairs, and the Uncertainty of their Events, as it fell out in the Advancement of *Claudius* to the Empire, very judiciouſly obſerves, *That Common Fame, the Hopes of the Publick and the Veneration which they had for the Blood of* Auguſtus, *deſign'd for the Empire all thoſe that deſcended from it; yet, that Nobody caſt their*

Eyes

Eyes upon Claudius, *whom Fortune kept conceal'd. Nevertheless, he was call'd to the Empire of the Universe unexpectedly, and quite contrary to the Expectation of all the World.* Fama, ſpe, veneratione potius omnes deſtinabant Imperio, quam quem Principem Fortuna tenebat. *Annal.* Lib. 3. Cap. 3.

The ſame thing frequently happens in the Elections of Popes. When the Cardinals cannot agree among themſelves upon the Perſon propounded, they are many times conſtrain'd, to the end they may get the ſooner out of the Encloſure, where they have been ſo long detain'd, to take a Cardinal whoſe Name was never put up before. And thus it happens, while Two are conteſting, that a Third runs away with the Booty. And then it is that they believe that the Election of the Pope is the Work of the Holy Ghoſt, eſpecially, if they have choſen a good Pope; otherwiſe they ſay, it ſo fell out, for the Puniſhment of the Sins of the World.

But if we read the Hiſtory of the Conclaves, 'tis manifeſtly to be ſeen, that the Election of Popes depends upon the Stars, upon Chance, upon the Poſture of Affairs, upon the Treaties that are made in the Sacred College, the Recommendation of Princes, and upon the Capriccio's and Intreagues of the Cardinals.

Seeing then, that now what paſſes within the Conclave takes up the whole Diſcourſe of all Men, and for that the Curious will perhaps be glad to know, as near as poſſibly may be, who they are that ſtand the faireſt for the Pontificate; I thought I might do the Publick a Kindneſs to declare my Sentiments upon this Occaſion.

Perhaps, I may be acquainted with the Mapp of *Rome*, ſo well as to give the Reader ſome Satisfaction in this Particular; for I have for a long time reſided in that famous City. I ſaw, and underſtood in good part, what paſſed in the Conclave when *Innocent* XII. was choſen Pope.

I ſhall therefore in the firſt Place give a Liſt of the living Cardinals, and I ſhall ſet down the Year of their Promotion. I ſhall explain to you who they are that are call'd *Sciolti*, or Neuters; the Word *Sciolto* ſignifying looſe and diſingag'd from all Obligations. After which I ſhall unfold who they are that are call'd Papable, that is to ſay, who they are that ſtand faireſt to be elected.

I ſhall diſcourſe more at large concerning them, then of thoſe others who are excluded from the Papacy for Reaſons, which I ſhall lightly touch upon; I ſhall give you their Portraitures and their Hiſtories in few Words; that you may know their Country, their Character, their Inclination, their Genius, their Promotion, their Offices, and what depends upon 'em, to the end you may ſee what may be fear'd or hop'd from them that are brought upon the Stage.

From all which I ſhall infer nothing but what is perfectly well known at *Rome*. I ſhall frankly and plainly ſet down Matters, and declare my Knowledge with all Sincerity imaginable; and I ſhall endeavour to ſuppreſs whatever may ſeem to favour of the Satyriſt.

A List of the Cardinals alive in the Month of October, 1700. according to the Order of their Promotion.

A Creature of *Innocent* X.

Charles Barberini, a Roman.

Creatures of *Clement* IX.

Emanuel Theodosius de Bovillon, of *Sedan*.
Luigi de Portocarrero, a *Spaniard*.
Nicolas Acciaioli, of *Florence*.

Creatures of *Clement* X.

Gaspard Carpegna, a *Roman*.
Casar d'Etrees, a *French* Man.
Pietro Bonzi, a *Florentine*.
Vincenzo Maria d'Ursini, a *Florentine*.
Galeazzo Marescotti, a *Roman*.
Fabritio Spada, a *Roman*.

Creatures of *Innocent* XI.

Giovanni Battista Spinola, of St. *Cecilia*, a *Genoese*.
Saveo Mellini, a *Roman*.
Urbano Sacchetti, a *Florentine*.
Benedict. Pamphilio, a *Roman*.
Marcello Durrazzo, a *Genoese*.
Marco Antonio Barbadico, a *Venetian*.
Leopold Baron de Collonitsch, a *German*.
Stephen le Camus, Bishop of *Grenoble*, a *Parisian*.
Michael Radzieujowski, a *Polonian*.
Pietro Matheo Petrucci, of *Cesi*.
William Egon, Prince of *Furstemburg*, a *German*.
Peter de Salazar, a *Spaniard*.
Leander Colloredo, of *Friuli*.
Dominico Maria Corsi, a *Florentine*.
Giovanni Francisco Negroni, a *Genoese*.
Fulvio Astalli, a *Roman*.
Francesco Maria de Medecis, Prince of *Tuscany*.

Creatures of *Alexander* VIII.

Pietro Ottoboni, a *Venetian*.
Bandino Panciatici, a *Florentine*.
Jacomo Camelmi, a *Neopolitan*.
Ferdinando Dada, or *Milaneze*.
Toussaint de Jansson de Fourbin, Bishop of *Beauvais*, in *Provensal*.
Giovan Battista Rubini, a *Venetian*.
Francesco del Gostaguti, a *Genoese*.
Carolo Bichi, of *Siena*.
Joseph Rene Imperiali, a *Genoese*.
Luigi Homodei, a *Milanois*.
Giovanni Francesco Albano, of *Urbin*.
Lorenzo Altieri, a *Roman*.

Creatures of *Innocent* XII.

Jacomo Antonio Morigia, a *Milanese*.
Sebastiano Antonio Tanara, of *Bologna*.
Jacomo Buoncompagno, of *Bologna*.
Jacobo Taddeo del Verme, of *Piacenza*.
Thomaso Maria Ferrari, of *Calabria*.
Josepho Sacripanti, of *Narni*.
Henry Noris, of *Verona*.
John Battista Spinola di Santo Casareo, a *Genoese*.
Henri de la Grange d'Arquien, of *Nevers*.
Balthazar Censi, a *Roman*.
Georgio Cornaro, a *Venetian*.
Pierre de Coaslin, Bishop of *Orleans*, a *French* Man.
Vincenzo Grimani, a *Venetian*.
Fabricio Pauluzzi, of *Forli*.
Josepho Archinto, a *Milanese*.
——— *Santa Croce*, a *Roman*.
Daniele Marco Delfino, a *Venetian*.
Marcello d'Asti, a *Roman*.
Josepho Maria Gabrieli, of *Citta Castellana*.
Nicolas Rodolowich.
——— *Sperelli*.
Joseph Philip, Count *de Lamberg*, Bishop of *Passau*, a *German*.
Louis Antoine de Nouailles, a *French* Man.
Francisco Borgia, a *Spaniard*.

A brief Deſcription of the principal Ceremonies which are obſerv'd after the Death of the Pope, as well without as within the Conclave, till the Election and Coronation of his Succeſſor.

THERE is to be ſeen at the Beginning of the Hiſtory of the Conclaves, printed at *Cologne* in the Year, 1694. a very large Diſcourſe of all that is done at *Rome* after the Death of one Pope till the Coronation of his Succeſſor. There is ſet down with very great Exactneſs, and with all the Plainneſs that can be, what paſſes upon that occaſion, whither at the Death of the Pope, and after what manner they give notice of it to the People, or at the time of the Obſequies, whither in the Conclave, or at the Elevation of his Succeſſor, till he is put into Poſſeſſion of the Pontifical Chair.

I leave it to the Curious, who are deſirous to be inform'd of all the particular Circumſtances, to read that Diſcourſe for their better Inſtruction in that important Affair. There they will find after what Manner the Nomination of a Pope is perform'd, either by Scrutiny, or by *Acceſſit*, and in ſome ſort by Inſpiration: Nevertheleſs, I thought it behov'd me to give a ſmall Abbreviation of it in this Place, in favour of the Reader.

When the Pope is at the Point of Extremity, his Nephews carry away whatever they can of the Moveables of his Palace. So ſoon as he is dead, the Cardinal, who is alſo Chamberlain, in a Violet Habit, aſſiſted by the Clerks of the Chamber, clad in Black, go to the Bed-ſide of the Deceas'd, to view his Body: He calls him three times by his Name of Baptiſm, and afterwards cauſes an Act of his Death to be drawn up by the Apoſtolic Prothonotaries. This done, he receives from the Hands of the Maſter of the Chamber the Fiſherman's Ring, which is the Pope's moſt uſual Signet, and cauſes it to be broke.

The ſame Chamberlain afterwards, in the Name of the Apoſtolic Chamber, takes Poſſeſſion of the Palace, and of every thing that belongs to it. He orders an Inventory to be taken of all the Moveables that are in it. He ſends alſo People to ſeize upon the Gates of the City, of the Caſtle of St. *Angelo*, and of all the other Poſts: He gives out all Orders that concern the Palace, and for the Enterment of the deceas'd Pope: He is the only Perſon that regulates thoſe Things: Not one of the other Cardinals is preſent at any of thoſe Functions. This Duty belongs to the Chamberlain only.

When all this is done, and that he has provided for the Security of *Rome*, he rides out of the Palace in his Coach, preceded by the Captain of the deceas'd Pope's Guards; having on each ſide of him the *Swiſzers* that were wont to attend the Pope. And when this March begins, the great Bell of the Capitol is order'd to be towl'd; and by that means it is that the whole City has Notice of the Pope's Death, becauſe that Bell is never towl'd but upon ſuch Occaſions.

St.

St. *Peter*'s Church is the usual Place made use of for the Enterment of the Popes. If they die in the *Quirinal*, which is now call'd *Monte Cavalto*, or in any other Palace, he is remov'd to the *Vatican* in an open Litter, having the Stole about his Shoulders and the red Camaile: His Face is also left uncover'd to be seen.

The Twelve Penitentiaries of St. *Peter* are plac'd about the Corps, holding every one a Taper of Wax in their Hands, and sing Hymns. They are preceded by the Pope's Light-Horse, and his Grooms that lead along about Twenty Pacers cover'd with Sable Housses, trailing upon the Ground, and follow'd by Twelve other Grooms in the same Equipage, and by all the other Guards of the Pope. This March is clos'd by Seven Pieces of Cannon, which are drawn along in the Rear of the Funeral Train.

The next Day the Canons of St. *Peter* remove the Corps of the Deceased from the *Vatican* to the Chappel of the Holy Trinity in St. *Peter*'s, where it is left expos'd to the View of the People for three Days together, and every Body comes to kiss his Feet through an Iron Grate, with which that Chappel is enclos'd: All which Ceremonies being over, he is buried in that Place which he himself appointed in his Life-time. The Cardinals of his Promotion put into his Coffin certain Medals representing the Deceased, and some of his most remarkable Actions.

During the Nine Days that his Obsequies continue, the Cardinals hold several Congregations to confirm or to cashier and displace as well the Officers of the Militia as of the Civil Government. There they chuse the Governour of the Conclave, the Physicians, Surgeons and Apothecaries, that are to attend the Cardinals in point of Necessity. There they also make choice of the Confessor. In a Word, there it is that they make all the Regulations necessary, as well for the Conclave as for the Conclavists. They provide for the Government of the Apostolical Chamber, and name all the Officers that are to serve during the Conclave.

At the same time they give Audience to the Embassadors of Crown'd Heads and Republicks, who when they enter into the Room where they are receiv'd by the Cardinals, make Three Genuflexions, as if the Pope himself were present. For the Cardinals then cry, *Inter nos est*, He is certainly among us, tho' as yet *Incognito*. The Dean of the Sacred College returns the Answers in the Name of all the Cardinals.

All the Officers in *Rome*, or that belong to the Places depending upon the Holy See, that is to say, the Conservators of the People of *Rome*, the Embassadors from *Bologna*, *Ferrara*, and all other Places that belong to the Church, must be sure to appear at their Audiences during this Interval, to assure the Sacred College of their Obedience. After this they go to hear the deceased Pope's Funeral Sermon preach'd upon the last Day of his Obsequies, and so conclude the doleful Ceremonies of the Pope's Inhumation.

The next Day, according to the Custom, they celebrate the Mass of the Holy Ghost in the Choir of the Canons of St. *Peter*, to implore the Assistance of

of the Holy Spirit for the Election of a Succeſſor. After which a certain Prelate pronounces a Speech in *Latin*, exhorting the Cardinals to make choice of a Perſon worthy to ſupply the Place. The Maſs is uſually ſolemniz'd by the Cardinal Dean. After which the Cardinals enter into the Conclave proceſſionally two and two, every one according to his Degree; and during this March the Muſicians of the Chappel ſing the *Veni Creator*.

When they are arriv'd at the Place appointed for the Conclave, they repair to the Chappel called *Paulina*, where they cauſe the Bulls to be read that concern the Election of the Popes. And then the Dean of the Sacred College lays before the Cardinals, the Obligations they are under to conform themſelves exactly to the ſaid Bulls.

After all this is done, the Cardinals may for this one time go and dine at their own Houſes; but they muſt return in the Evening to the Conclave. Then the Maſter of the Ceremonies gives them to underſtand, that they ought not to be ſhut up in that Place, unleſs they are reſolv'd to continue there all the time which is appointed 'em by the Bulls; which is always till the Election of a Pope.

Then the Governour and Marſhal of the Conclave ſet their Guards in all Places which are neceſſary for the Security of the Conclave. Embaſſadors and other Perſons, who are concern'd in the Nomination, are permitted to remain in the Conclave till three or four a Clock at Night, to make Suit for Voices in Favour of their Friends. After which they put out all thoſe who have no Right to ſtay. And then the five Maſters of Ceremonies having viſited all the Cells, the Doors are ſhut, and Guards are ſet upon all the Avenues.

The Cardinals may make choice of what Place they pleaſe for the Conclave, becauſe there is no certain Place appointed for it by the Bulls. Nevertheleſs, the Palace of St. *Peter*, call'd the *Vatican*, has ſerv'd to that Uſe for ſeveral Conclaves ſucceſſively. 'Tis the moſt convenient Place in all *Rome* for the Cells. Beſides, that the Paſſage thence is the moſt commodious for 'em when they go to the publick Adoration of the Pope, when he is elected: Which Solemnity is uſually paid him ſitting upon the Great Altar of St. *Peter*'s Church.

The Cells are built in the Apartments of the *Vatican*, as many Cells as there are Cardinals. They are built of Deale, and finiſh'd within the Nine Days that are ſet apart for the Obſequies of deceaſed Pope; and all People may go to ſee 'em while the Carpenters are at Work.

When the Cardinals are enter'd into the Conclave, they draw Lots for the Cells, and every one has his *Numero*. By which means it often happens, that two Cardinals of a contrary Faction are planted near to one another. All the Cells are upon the ſame Levels, and built all alike; having each of 'em two Chambers, one for the Cardinals, another for the Conclaviſts; and ſome Rooms are left between the Cells to make Fires in.

When all the Cardinals are enter'd into the Conclave, and that all the Avenues are guarded, they fall to Work about the Nomination of a Pope, after such a manner as is at large explain'd in the Discourse which I have already mention'd, and to which I refer the Reader, who desires to know more upon this Subject.

After the Election is over, and the Person nominated has accepted the Pontificate, and made choice of his Name, all the Cardinals go to adore him the first time. Which done, the Wall of the Balcony, where the Pope is accustom'd to give his Benediction to the People, is beaten down. Then the Senior Cardinal Deacon, having with him a Master of the Ceremonies, who carries a Cross, ascends upon the Balcony to make known the Election of a new Pope to the People, who are gather'd together to St. *Peter*'s *Piazza*. To which purpose he cries out with all his Strength in *Latin* from the Top of the Balcony, *I declare to ye great Joy. We have a Pope, that is to say,* The most Eminent and most Reverend —— who has assum'd —— for his future Name. ——

This is answer'd by loud Peals of great Guns, Volleys of Small-shot, and all the Noises of Trumpets, Kettle-drums and Drums, that usually accompany the Applauses and Rejoycings of the People. Then the Door of the Chappel is open'd, and the Master of the Ceremonies comes and puts on the Pope's Pontifical Habit; after which the Cardinals, and after them the Conclavists go and adore him a second time.

This done, they carry him in Procession in his Pontifical Seat to St. *Peter*'s, and place him upon the Altar of the Holy Apostles, where he is ador'd by the Embassadors and all the People. Eight Days after he is crown'd, and during all that time, he neither officiates in any Sacred Function, nor gives his Orders in any publick Affairs. The Coronation is perform'd on a Scaffold set up at St. *Peter*'s Stairs, that lead up to the Church. The Miter is taken off, and the Triple Crowm, called *Triregno*, is set upon his Head; and all this is done with a world of Pomp in the Sight of all the People.

I refer the Reader to the Discourse which I have mention'd, to be particularly instructed in all the Circumstancs of this grand Ceremony: There he will find exactly set down what is practised both before and after the Coronation, which ends in Bonfires and Illuminations through the whole City.

The Degrees of the CARDINALS.

THE Cardinals take place according to the more worthy Ecclesiastical Order with which they are dignified. All the World knows, there are among 'em Bishops, Priests and Deacons.

The first Degree is that of Bishops, which are six in the Sacred College, the Bishop of *Ostia*, *Porto*, St. *Ruffina*, *Albano*, *Frescati* and St. *Sabiro*.

The second is that of Priests, which amount to the Number of Fifty.

The

The Third is that of Cardinal Deacons; who are usually Fourteen. There are some Cardinals who never take the more worthy Orders, but are satisfy'd with the single Tonsure; to the end they may renounce the Cardinalship, if they have a design to marry; as did the Cardinal *d'Este*, now the present Duke of *Modena*.

The Cardinal of *Bouillon* was made a Priest and Bishop betimes; which has brought him to be Dean, by the Death of Cardinal *Ciba*. And in that he got the Start of Cardinal *Barberini*, who was promoted to the Cardinalship very young, long before the Cardinal of *Bouillon* was advanc'd to that Dignity. But he staid a long while among the Cardinal Deacons, before he was ordain'd a Priest.

The *French* endeavour'd to perswade Cardinal *Barberini* to claim the Deanry, that they might by that means disappoint the Cardinal of *Bouillon*: But they fail'd in their Design. He is no more at present then Senior Priest. There are six Cardinals before him, that would never have endur'd that he should have leap'd over their Heads. Besides, *Barberini* is too just and too moderate to pretend to a Thing so contrary to the Custom establish'd in the Church.

After all, it was Cardinal *de Bouillon* who open'd the Holy Gate of the *Jubilee*. He was acknowledg'd Sub-dean, as the most ancient Cardinal Bishop. Neither the Pope, nor Cardinal *Ciba*, the Dean, were in a Condition to perform that great Function, because they were both sick. So that it belong'd to the Cardinal of *Bouillon*, as Sub-dean, and the most ancient Cardinal Bishop, to officiate in their stead.

When the Cardinals are shut up in the Conclave, and repair to the Chappel, in order to proceed to the Election of a Pope, the Dean puts himself upon the Left-hand, and the Senior Deacon upon the Right. There is a long Table on this side the Altar, upon which, at the two Ends, are set two Basons full of Tickets, printed for the Scrutiny, and the *Accessit*, two Chalices in the middle to put in the two sorts of Tickets, and a *Bagg*, into which the youngest of the Cardinal Deacons puts in little Balls, upon which are written the Names of all the Cardinals. These are afterwards drawn at hap-hazard for the Naming of the Three Scrutators, the Three Revisers, and the Three *Infirmieri*, who take care to collect the Suffrages of the Sick.

But I refer the Curious to the Discourses before-mention'd, for the Manner of Naming by Scrutiny, and *Accessit*; which is there very well explain'd.

The Factions of the CARDINALS.

THERE is no Question to be made, but that there are different Parties among the Cardinals. This is that which they call *Factions*. The Pope cannot be chosen but by the Means of an infinite Number of Intreagues

treagues. One Cardinal alone is not able of himself to get the Person nam'd, whom he desires. He must have two Thirds of the Voices to be elected Canonically. If the Tickets do not afford a sufficient Number of Voices, they try the Access, and count the Voices of Scrutiny with those of the *Accessit*, provided the Ticket of the *Accessit* be nam'd at the Scrutiny.

'Tis evident then that the Cardinals must make Leagues among themselves to bring about their Ends. Which is the Occasion of different Associations for the Strengthning of their Party. 'Tis convenient then to have a Head of a Party, to whom they may address themselves when they have a mind to make any Proposal. This Head disposes of all the Suffrages of his Party.

These Factions are compos'd of such as have been nominated by some Prince or Republick, or who are oblig'd to 'em for Dignities, Benefices, Pensions, or other Emoluments: Or else of such as have devoted themselves to some old Cardinal, or Pope's Nephew, who advanc'd 'em to the Purple: These are call'd the *Creatures* of such a Pope. These, either out of Acknowledgment, or induc'd by some other Motive, declare themselves for the Party which their Patron thinks fit to chuse.

Nepotism was abolish'd by *Innocent* XI. wherein he was imitated by the last Pope: For which Reason it is that their Creatures have no Heads. They are at Liberty, and are therefore call'd the *Sciolti* Cardinals, *Loose and Independent*, as being disingag'd from any Obligation.

We may boldly assure our selves, that there will be fewer Factions in this Conclave then have been usually seen: And therefore neither will the Business be spun out in length, nor very difficult. The Two great Factions which at present divide both *Italy* and all *Europe*, subsist in their full Strength, and let all Mens Thoughts at work now more then ever. These are the Factions of *France* and *Spain*, and the House of *Austria*.

The Faction of France.

THis Faction has lost their worthy Protector Cardinal *Maldachini*. They ought to have the Cardinal *de Bouillon* at their Head, which would make 'em very considerable. But his Eminency has incurr'd the Displeasure of his King.

There are but Seven Cardinals of this Faction; that is to say, *d'Etrees*, *Bonzi*, *Camus*, *Fourbin* or *Janson*, *d'Arquien*, *Coaslin*, and *Nouailles*. I forbear to reckon the Cardinal of *Furstenburg*, because, that by reason of his Age and his Infirmities, he has obtain'd a Dispensation from the King, for being any more present in Conclaves.

The most ancient, and the first of all that we may look upon most proper to be the Head of this Faction, is the Cardinal *d'Etrees*. He is a great Politician, who has manag'd with extraordinary Dexterity and Success the nicest

niceſt Affairs which the King had had of a long time in *Rome*, and which he entruſted to his Conduct.

He has been preſent in ſeveral Conclaves, and therefore it is not to be queſtion'd, but that he has acquir'd an unparalell'd Experience in the Carrying on of an Intreague. There is therefore ſome Reaſon to believe, that he will be Head of this Faction in the preſent Conclave, and that he will be entruſted with the ſecret Inſtructions of the Court for the Election of a Pope, as he always had.

The Second Cardinal of this Faction is *Bonzi*. He is a *Florentine*, and Arch-biſhop of *Narbonne*, by Means of which Dignity he is Primate of the *Gauls* in *Languedoc*. However, his Infirmities are a Diſpenſation for his appearing in the Conclaves.

The Third is Cardinal *Camus*, Biſhop and Prince of *Grenoble*. It has frequently happen'd that the *French* in former Conclaves were wont to bring upon the Stage the Cardinals *de Bouillon*, *d'Etrees* and *Bonzi*, as not being *French* Men, and *le Camus* for his pious and exemplary Life.

This will afford me an Opportunity to ſpeak more largely of 'em, when I ſhall come to treat of the Papable Cardinals; where I ſhall examine whither they are to be number'd among thoſe that are ſo qualify'd.

The Fourth is Cardinal *Fourbin*, or *de Janſon*, as he takes a Pride to be rather call'd. He is Biſhop and Count of *Beauvaiſe*, and by that means a Peer of *France*. He is beholding for his Advancement to the Purple, to his paſt Employment in *Poland*; where he was Ambaſſador at the time that *Sobieski* was choſen King, and contributed very much toward his being elected. For which piece of good Service he receiv'd a Promiſe to be recommended by that Crown to the Cardinalſhip.

But Differences happen'd between the Court of *Poland* and the Court of *France*; and after that, between *France* and *Innocent* XI. which hinder'd the Effects of that Recommendation. However, this Prelate never loſt the Sight of his firſt Deſign; nor did he neglect any thing on his part to bring it to paſs: And he underſtood to make the beſt of all Conjunctures that might be favourable to him.

He is a true Court Biſhop, who, together with a great deal of Wit, and a wonderful Dexterity in the Management of Affairs, is no leſs devoted to the King's Will and Pleaſure, obſerves an extraordinary Regularity in making his Courtſhips to him, and is extreamly aſſiduous among the Miniſters of State.

By theſe Means he found the Knack to engage the King and the Miniſters to make his private Intereſt, that is, his Promotion to the Cardinalſhip, the Intereſt of the Crown. Since which time he has inſinuated himſelf very far into the Favour and Intreagues of the Court. With this Deſign, as alſo to win the Favour of the Jeſuits, but more eſpecially of the Confeſſor, it is, that he has declar'd himſelf one of the greateſt Enemies of the *Janſeniſts*.

While he was at *Rome*, he did *France* very good Service. He was also in very great Favour with *Innocent* XII. whom he had known particularly, when he was the Pope's Nuncio in *Poland*. *Fouchin* likewise furnish'd him with Money, when his Bills of Exchange fail'd him. This together with several other Things, was the Reason that he always obtain'd of that Pontiff whatever he demanded.

Besides all this, having very fortunately manag'd the Affairs of that City, there cannot be a Cardinal who better understands the Mapp of that City then he: For he has not his Fellow for Wit and Penetration. He is Subtle to the utmost of Fineness in the Management of Affairs; so that the Cardinal *d'Estrees* being old and infirm, he may well be entrusted with the secret Instructions of *France* in this present Conclave.

He was born in 1652, of a Noble and Ancient Family in *Provence*; and was first Bishop of *Digues*, afterwards of *Marseilles*, during the time he was Embassador in *Poland*: Since that, he was translated to *Beauvais*; which Prelature gives him the Title of Count and Peer of *France*.

The First Cardinal of the *French* Faction is *Peter Armand de Cumbour de Coaslin*, born of an illustrious Family in *France*. He is Brother to the Duke of *Coaslin*, Peer of *France*, and Lieutenant-General, and to the Chevalier *Coaslin*. He shew'd great Hopes of his *Abilities* in his Youth; and is a Person perfectly well read.

He has always shew'd very much Prudence in all his Conduct; and has given Proofs of it upon several Occasions. The King has made him his First Almoner. Besides, this Cardinal is Bishop of *Orleans*, Commander of the Order of the Holy Ghost, and Abbot of the famous Abby of St. *Victor* in *Paris*.

Because he is no more then a Bishop, Cardinal *Cornaro*, who was promoted at the same time, precedes him in the Order of Cardinals, because he bears the Title of Arch-bishop of *Rhodes*. In that Recommendation he was preferr'd before other Prelates of the Kingdom, tho' much his Elders, and tho' they seem'd to merit that Dignity as well as himself.

Some there are at *Rome*, who believe that the King recommended *Coaslin* to the Cardinalship in Kindness to the Duke of *Orleans*: But they are deceiv'd in that: For the Bishop was a great Favourite of Madam *de Maintenon*'s: And that alone was sufficient to procure the King's Recommendation.

Perhaps also, he might have observ'd in that Prelate some such certain Qualities as are not known to all the World. 'Tis known that he is very assiduous in making his Court, and extreamly devoted to the King's Person. Which in the Court of *France* especially is look'd upon as a great piece of Merit. Since all this, the King within this little while, has made him Grand Almoner of *France*, in the room of the Cardinal *de Bouillon*.

The Sixth is the Cardinal of *Nouailles*, Arch-biſhop of *Paris*, Duke of St. *Cloud*, Peer of *France*, and Commander of the Order of the Holy Ghoſt: A wiſe, vertuous and zealous Prelate. However, it may be ſaid that he ſtands too much upon Triſles.

He is a little too obſtinate in his Deſigns, eaſily ſuffers himſelf to be prepoſſeſs'd; ſimple in his Devotion, happy in his Choice, when he makes it a little briskly, and as it were by chance, leſs happy, when he meditates upon it: He is much eſteem'd at Court, where he gives a great Shog to the Manner of being Devout. He is too ready to find fault with other Mens Conduct: Bold enough in his own Undertakings.

He is not the moſt Learned of all the Prelates; but he is the moſt Orthodox, one of the moſt harmleſs and leaſt affected; one who truly fears God. He is charitable, and does good to all People. He ſeeks not after Preferments; rather it may be ſaid, that he avoids 'em: But he ſupports 'em with Splendour, when they are conferr'd upon him. His particular Devotion is without Hypocriſie. It does not appear that either he faſts or prays to God more then others.

The Seventh is the Cardinal *d'Arquien*. But becauſe the Queen of *Poland* his Daughter has promis'd him to Cardinal *Ottoboni*, I know not whither he may be reckon'd in this Faction.

Neither do I put the Cardinal of *Furſtenburg* into the ſame Number: Not becauſe he is by Birth a *German*, for his great and perpetual Devotion to *France*, cauſes him to be look'd upon both at *Rome* and every where elſe as a *French* Man. But 'tis known, he has the King's Leave to ſtay at home, and not to travel any more to *Rome*, by reaſon of his extream Age, and his Infirmities.

Perhaps he may be afraid of ſome ſuch ill Accident as befell him at *Cologne*. He was there at the Confereuces about the Peace, with the Character of the Elector of *Cologne*'s Plenipotentiary, to negociate the Treaty which was afterwards concluded at *Nimeguen*. But the Emperor caus'd him to be ſeiz'd as his Priſoner by the Marquis *de Grana*, and carry'd to *Neuſtadt*, where he remain'd till the Concluſion of the Peace in 1678.

As for the Cardinal *de Bouillon*, he has been a long time under the King's Diſpleaſure. People then diſcours'd, and ſtill talk variouſly of the Cauſe of his Diſgrace, and of all the ſevere Uſage which he has receiv'd from the Court. Nor can we hardly as yet conjecture the true Reaſon of it.

'Tis ſaid, that his laſt Misfortune proceeded from hence, that he ſtill favour'd the Arch-biſhop of *Cambrai* his Friend, contrary to the Will of Madam *de Maintenon*: Which might, indeed, have contributed much to the preſent Diſorder of his Affairs.

But 'tis added, that he wrote a very ſharp Letter, ſometime ſince, againſt the Cardinal of *Furſtenburg*, and againſt the Prince of *Soubize*, his Coadjutor, to the Biſhop of *Straſburg*: Which Letter was intercepted and given to the King: And this is thought to be the original Cauſe of his laſt Diſgrace.

His

His Family was never ſo devoted to the King, as during his Minority; upon other Occaſions they have made it appear, how ſenſible ſtill they are of the Loſs of the Sovereignty of *Sedan*.

In the mean time People cannot chooſe but wonder, that juſt before the ſitting of a Conclave, *France* ſhould deprive her ſelf of a Suffrage, ſo much the more important, becauſe the Cardinal is become Dean; that is to ſay, Preſident of the Sacred Colledge. 'Tis he that makes all the Propoſals in the Congregations of the Cardinals; beſides a great many other Prerogatives which his Character of Dean allows him.

The laſt Proceeding of the King in reſpect of this Cardinal, might have provok'd him to take part with *Spain*. The Houſe of *Auſtria*, as Opportunities ſhould offer, might in the Concluſion favour the Pretenſions of his Family to the Sovereign Principality of *Sedan*. At leaſt, he might have join'd himſelf with the *Zealots*, who are uſually no Friends to *France*.

The Faction of Spain, *and the Houſe of* Auſtria.

THE Faction of *Spain* or *Auſtria* comprehends the *Spaniſh* and *German* Cardinals, and all thoſe that depend upon the Houſe of *Auſtria*.

Their Head is the Cardinal of *Medicis*. He was made Protector of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, becauſe he is able to give a great Stroke to Affairs in the Conclaves; for the *Florentine* Cardinals dare not contradict him. 'Tis their Intereſt to preſerve his Favour, and the Support which both they and their Kindred receive from the Grand Duke. However, we know not whither the Court of *Vienna* will truſt their ſecret Inſtructions for the preſent Conclave with this Cardinal.

He is accus'd for not having truly follow'd the Intentions of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, in the Election of *Alexander* VIII. At leaſt they will couple him with ſome confiding Cardinal for his Guide, ſuch as was the Cardinal of *Goez* in the Conclave of *Innocent* XII.

A Report was ſpread about, that becauſe the two Princes of *Tuſcany* had no Children, his Eminency would quit the Cardinalſhip in order to perpetuate his Family by marrying one of the Arch-dutcheſſes of *Auſtria*, and that in Favour of this Match, the Emperor would readily grant the Title of Royal Highneſs to the Grand Duke.

However it be, tho' this Match ſhould be agreed upon, it will not be conſumated till after the Conclave. This Cardinal will be in a Condition to contribute to the Election of ſuch a Pope as the Houſe of *Auſtria* ſhall deſire. After which it will be more eaſie for him to reſign the Purple, and reſerve to himſelf ſome good Benefice. He will by that means be in a Condition to obtain for his Family all the Advantages which the Great Duke, his Brother, now demands of the Court of *Rome*.

According to all outward Appearances, Cardinal *Giudici* will aſſiſt the Cardinal of *Medicis*, to ſupport the Intereſts of the Houſe of *Auſtria* in the pre-

present Conjuncture. He is a *Neapolitan Cavaliero*, Brother to Prince *Giovenazzo*, and was a Creature of *Alexander* VIII.

In regard he is not very rich, yet loves to appear so, he has openly declar'd for the *Austrian* Faction, which has procur'd him good Benefices in *Spain*; so that when there is no *Spanish* Embassador at *Rome*, he is is entrusted to take care of all the Concerns of that Court with his Holiness.

He has given great Proofs of his Prudence, and of his Knowledge how to watch an Opportunity; particularly in setting the Chardinal *de Bouillon* and Count *Martinitz* at Variance; as also in the Cabals which the Cardinals carry'd on during the Pope's Sickness.

The Third Cardinal of this Faction, is the Cardinal *Portocarrero*, Archbishop of *Toledo*. But he will not come to *Rome*, no more then he did to the preceding Conclaves. His extream Age excuses him from long Voyages: Besides that, his Presence is absolutely necessary at *Madrid*, by reason of the Intreagues and great Affairs that wholly now take up the Court of *Spain*.

He is Minister of State, and, as I may say, the Head of those that oppose the Queen. Besides, an Archbishop of *Toledo* is never permitted to stir out of *Spain*; for if he dies out of the Kingdom, it is in the Pope's Power to dispose of that important Church, tho' it be a Right that naturally belongs to the King of *Spain*.

This Cardinal is no common Genius. He is full of Zeal and Affection for his King; in whose Favour he has all along preserv'd himself.

The Fourth Cardinal of this Faction, is *Leopold*, Baron *de Colonisch*, a *German*, whose Father was a *Lutheran*. He was born in the Year 1632, and is now the most zealous Persecutor of the Protestants in *Hungary*; alledging, *That he finds himself the more oblig'd in Conscience to extirpate Heresie from among the* Hungarians, *since one of his Ancestors was so unfortunate to plant it there.*

Otherwise he is a very good Man: But I question whither he have Capacity enough for the Intreagues of the Conclave. He was present in the two proceding Conclaves; in the first of which *Alexander* VIII. was made Pope in Spight of his Teeth; tho' he had in his Hands the Emperor's Exclusion.

In the Second, he was about to have excluded *Pignatelli*, at the same time that the Cardinals of his Faction had already consented to his Election. He is Arch-bishop of *Gran*, zealous for the Interests of the House of *Austria*, and very well in the Emperor's Favour.

After him comes *Pedro Salazar*, a *Spaniard*, who is the Fifth. He is a Monk of the Redemption of Captives, or of Mercy. A good Preacher, Devout, a Person of good Worth, an Enemy of Pride and Court Intreagues.

He affects the Simplicity of an honest Monk; is very frugal and sparing in his Manner of living: He never strives to be Great; and, indeed, he has not wherewithal to support it.

The

The Sixth is *Alphonſor d' Aquilar* of *Cordova*. He is illuſtriouſly deſcended from a Family that has ſupply'd *Spain* with many famous Captains. He made his Fortune without paſſing thro' the ordinary Degrees: From a Canon, and the firſt Penitentiary of the Cathedral Church of *Toledo*, he was made a Cardinal.

The Court of *Rome* is not as yet acquainted with his Perſonal Qualities. If we may believe his Countrymen, he is a very great Man, as well for his Learning, as for his Manner of Acting. He reſides always at *Madrid*, where the King frequently conſulted him about Eccleſiaſtical Affairs. Perhaps he will allow him wherewithall to make a Voyage to *Rome*, and whatſoever is neceſſary for him to make a Figure there, that may be ſuitable to his Character.

The Seventh is Cardinal *Grimani*, a *Venetian*; at leaſt he ought to join with this Faction out of pure Acknowledgment, in regard he was made a Cardinal upon the Recommendation of his Imperial Majeſty.

In the laſt War, 1688. he had ſuch a Prevalency over the Duke of *Savoy*, that he perſwaded him in 1690, to declare for the Confederates. He has made ſeveral Journeys to *Vienna*, where his Preſence was thought neceſſary. He has alſo negotiated ſeveral Affairs in *Italy* greatly to the Advantage of the Houſe of *Auſtria*.

'Tis a Crime of State in *Venice* to have any converſe with Foreign Potentates, or their Miniſters. The Senate therefore treated this Cardinal as a Rebel, and confiſcated all that he had within their Juriſdiction; for which he was not much troubled. For he knew, he ſerv'd a good Maſter, that was able largely to reward his Services, and to indemnifie him for the Loſſes which he had ſuſtain'd in ſerving him.

Nor were his Expectations deceiv'd: The Emperor promis'd to recommend him to the Pope for a Cardinal's Cap, preferring him in that reſpect before the Princes of the Houſe of *Neuburg*, and other *German* Princes, who expected the ſame Honour.

This Nomination expos'd him to the Jealouſie of the Emperor's Miniſters. They never treated him as he expected, unleſs it were only in outward ſhew, and in complacency to his Imperial Majeſty.

They accus'd him to be a true *French* Man in his Heart, as are generally all the *Venetians*, rather then a Votary to the Intereſts of the Houſe of *Auſtria*. They alſo thought they had more clearly found it out, after he had obtain'd the Cardinal's Cap; and were afraid leſt for the future he would have thrown off his Vizer altogether.

For when he was at *Rome*, he convers'd very much with the *French* Cardinals, almoſt as much as if he had been one of their Faction. On the other ſide, he diſcours'd with the Emperor's Miniſters about ſuch Affairs as they had in that Court, with ſo much Coldneſs and Indifferency, as ſeem'd to ſhew that he had little Regard for his Imperial Majeſty's Intereſts.

Some

Some believe that this *Venetian* was not to be truſted; alledging, that his being out of the Republick's Favour was but a meer Contrivance; that he was a Civil Spy, but faithful in his Reports, ſtill informing the Republick what paſs'd in the Court of *Vienna*.

When he went to *Rome* to receive his Cap, the principal Perſons of the City ſent him their Coaches in Conſideration of his Imperial Majeſty. He alſo made a very magnificent Entry, and glitter'd moſt pompouſly at the Emperor's Expence; ſo that he made a very noble Figure.

He alighted at St. *Andrea*, a Novitiate Houſe of the Jeſuits in *Monte Cavalto*, and ſtaid there till his Palace of *Gaetano* was furniſh'd. He would have put up over his Palace Gate the Arms of the Emperor and thoſe of St. *Mark*, as a Subject of the Republick.

But the *Venetians* requir'd that he ſhould chuſe the Arms either of the one or the other: *Aut Cæſar aut Venetus*, or that he ſhould prefer the Arms of his Promoter. But this Affair was amicably adjuſted by the Interceſſion of the Cardinals *Spada* and *Ottoboni*.

They alledg'd to the *Venetians*, that the Affair was not of that Conſequence, that there ſhould be ſo much Noiſe made about it; that it vex'd the Cardinals, and might perhaps incenſe the Court of *Vienna*; that the *Venetians* ought to take it for a great Honour, that one of their Noblemen had been promoted to the Cardinal Dignity by a Foreign Potentate; an Honour and Advantage which they could not boaſt of before. And thus the Arms of his Imperial Majeſty and the Republick were ſet together over the Gate of the Cardinal's Palace.

'Twas believ'd, that all the Noiſe which the *Venetians* made about this Buſineſs, which might be call'd a magnificent Trifle, was only counterfeited. In the mean time the Cardinal offer'd to negociate an Accommodation of the Quarrels that happen'd between the Courts of *Rome* and *Vienna*, by reaſon of the Edict which the Count of *Martinitz* had cauſ'd to be fix'd up in *Rome* by the Orders of the Diet of *Ratisbonne*, upon occaſion of the Fiefs of the Empire, ſeated in the Eccleſiaſtical State.

Martinitz took this Proceeding of the Cardinal very ill; for he believ'd, he could as well have done it himſelf, had he thought it proper: So that from that time forward they were never convers'd together.

Moreover, in Imitation of the Count, other Adherents to the Houſe of *Auſtria* made a Scruple of converſing any more with the Cardinal; wherein they comply'd with other Miniſters of the Court of *Vienna*. The Cardinal therefore ſeeing himſelf thus entangled between both Parties, that he might get rid of the Trouble, ſtaid but a very few Months in *Rome*.

'Tis true, that *Grimani* had put himſelf to a greater Expence then his Revennes were able to ſupport. He would not in any wiſe abate of *Ottoboni*'s Magnificence. As he did, he entertain'd a Prelate for his Auditor, and a great Number of Domeſtick Servants. 'Twas eaſie for him to take for the Pretence of his Departure the Treaty that was ſaid to be negociating at

Vienna, for the adjusting of this Affair, but which was never heard to be discours'd of since. So that he staid but some few Months at *Rome*, and then return'd to *Vienna*.

'Tis not believ'd that the Emperor was inform'd of those things, of which the Cardinal was accus'd, or that he had any Mistrust of his Fidelity. 'Twas evident on the other side, that the Emperor highly esteem'd him, and that all the Court had a great Respect for this Prelate: Nor is it to be presum'd of an honest Man, that he can be so ingrateful as to desert the Interests of his Promoter, to whom he is beholding for all his Benefits, and by whom he is so venerably distinguish'd at his Court.

In the last Promotion, which was made by *Innocent* XII. the Faction of *Austria* was increas'd by the Advancement of the Count of *Lamberg*, Bishop of *Passau*. His Imperial Majesty had employ'd him in divers Embassadies. In the Year 1627. he was sent to the Diet at *Warsaw* for the Election of the present King of *Poland*; after which he was also sent to the Diet at *Ratisbonne*.

Borgia, Canon of *Toledo*, was made a Cardinal at the same time with *Lamberg*; but he is so little known, that we can make no Discovery of his good or bad Qualities.

However, we may reckon, that the *Austrian* Faction will have nine Voices in the Conclave, if all the Cardinals we have nam'd are in a Condition to be there, as they are oblig'd to be.

I name not here either the *Neapolitan* or *Milanese* Cardinals. Generally they are no Enemies to *Spain*, tho' they do not openly declare themselves for her.

The Factions of the Princes and Republicks.

THE other Catholick Princes and Republicks have their Cardinals created upon their Recommendations. But they are few in Number, and hitherto have not presum'd to set up any Faction apart.

The King of *Portugal* has had no Cardinal of his Nation since the Death of *Alencastro*, a Creature of *Innocent* XI. and *Sousa*, a Creature of *Innocent* XII. He demanded a Cap for one of his Princes, but did not obtain it.

The King of *Poland* has none but the Cardinal Primate *Radziewouski*, who was not present at the Conclave of *Innocent* XII. nor is it likely that he should be at this which is at present assembled, in regard of the the Troubles with which the Kingdom is alarum'd.

The King had recommended the Prince of *Saxe-Zeitz*, who is his Cousin, to the last intended Promotion; but he is very ill satisfied with the deceased Pope, who forgot him in the last Promotion which was made at the Request of the crown'd Heads.

The Republick of *Venice* has eight Cardinals her Subjects, that is to say, *Ottoboni*, *Barbarigo*, *Coloredo*, *Rubini*, *Noris*, *Cornaro*, *Delfino* and *Grimani*. These Cardinals might be capable of making a Faction apart. For if once they joyn'd with *Ottoboni*, his Faction would prove very troublesome.

The

The Grand Duke of *Tuscany* has no Right to recommend to the Cardinalship. Nevertheless, because he is a near Neighbour to the Ecclesiastical State, he knows how much it concerns him to have a Pope with whom he may keep good Correspondence. He therefore endeavours to have Friends and Adherents in the Sacred College that may be able to hinder the Election of a Pope that may prove uneasie to him.

This he may the more easily bring to pass, because the Cardinal his Brother, as Protector of the House of *Austria*, is the Head of a Faction. There are six Cardinals, all Natives of his Principality; that is to say, *Acciaioli*, *Nerli*, *Salviati*, *Panciatici*, *Bichi*, *d'Asti* and *Bonzi*; not to reckon in *Moriggia*, *Noris* and others, who wish him well.

The Republick of *Genoa*, out of her ancient Emulation of the Glory of *Venice*, which pretends to equal Honours with crown'd Heads, claims also a Right of recommending to the Cardinalship. They also made their Addresses at *Rome* to that purpose within this little while. But nothing was resolv'd upon in that Affair. Nevertheless, there are no less then five Cardinals, Natives of *Genoa*, in the Sacred College. That is to say, Two *Spinola's*, *Durazzo*, *Negroni* and *Imperiali*.

Now because the *Genoeses* are rich, they easily attain to that Dignity. By that means they purchase an Office of Clerk of the Chamber, which the Popes confer or sell for 70000 Crowns. They always use their utmost Endeavours to raise one of their Country-men to the Pontificate.

The Cardinals *Giudici* and *Costaguti* descended from Families, originaly Natives of *Genoa*, would have contributed very much to it; and they might have been in a fair Way of Success in the Person of Cardinal *Pallavicini*, had he not died within this little while.

The Factions of the Cardinal Nephews.

After the Death of *Chigi* and old *Altieri*, there were no more Cardinal Nephews that were capable of forming any Faction.

True it is, that *Carpegna*, *Orsini*, *Nerli*, *Marescotti* and *Spada* were Creatures of *Clement* X. and testifie some Dependance upon young Cardinal *Altieri*. But this same Prelate is not fit to carry on a Faction: He is only good to follow the Cry, and suffer himself to be led by Persons of greater Ability in Negociations.

The Cardinals *Carpegna*, his Kinsman, or *Spada*, who as Chief Minister to *Innocent* XII. has an Ascendant over the Creatues of that Pope, might take such a thing upon him with more Success.

But there is Reason to believe that the Creatures of *Clement* X. will be glad to be at their own Liberty for the Future, that they may be able to turn themselves on that side where-ever their Interest and their Passion shall direct 'em.

The Creatures of *Innocent* XI. and *Innocent* XII. have no Head. If this

last Pope could have been perſwaded to have made his Nephew *Pignatelli* a Cardinal, he might have made a conſiderable Party in the Conclave.

There remains no more then *Ottoboni*'s faction under their Director of the ſame Name. He is Nephew to *Alexander* VIII. There are Fourteen Cardinals of his Nomination. But *Fourbin* and *Giudici* are ſeparated from 'em; the one is a *French* Man, the other a *Spaniard*.

Homodei was formerly an intimate Friend of *Ottoboni*'s, but now at odds with that Cardinal; and therefore there is little Likelihood he ſhould be of his Party. There are ſeveral others, whom it behoves not *Ottoboni* to depend upon. Nevertheleſs, he has procnr'd other Adherents for Money, and others by other Ways.

The Queen *Dowager* of *Poland*, won by *Ottoboni*'s civil Demeanour, has promis'd him the Aſſiſtance of the Cardinal *d'Arquien*, her Father, and of *Barberini*, Protector of *Poland*, as alſo of *Don Livio*, and thoſe that depend upon him.

According to the Example of *Chriſtiana*, Queen of *Sweden*, ſhe would be glad to have ſome Share in the Election of a Pope. To that end ſhe makes uſe of Abbot *Scarlati*. She knows, that what ſhe does for *Ottoboni* is not Money thrown away. He is generous and very grateful, and eaſily puts himſelf upon a Strife for Honour.

He has alſo gain'd ſome Creatures of *Innocent* XII. ſo that he may aſſure himſelf of having always twelve or fifteen Suffrages at his Diſpoſal, without the Cardinals of *Venice*, *Altieri*'s Creatures.

The Faction of the Sciolti, *or Cardinals that depend upon Nobody.*

THE other Cardinals are call'd *Sciolti*, that is to ſay, free and independent.

True it is, that there is the Zealot's Party in the Conclave. They make Profeſſion of abandoning all worldly Conſiderations, and of having no other Aim, but the Good of the Church, to raiſe the moſt Worthy, and the moſt Capable among 'em to the Papal Dignity. They deſire by no means to be lookt upon as a Faction, becauſe they pretend to be Enemies to all Factions.

The Cardinal *d'Urſini* was the Author of it, after the Death of *Clement* X. in the Conclave, where *Innocent* XI. was elected.

'Twas thought this Cardinal never pretended to the Pontifical *Tiara*, but that he labour'd only for thoſe who were the moſt worthy. But the Sequel made it out, that he toil'd with more Heat for himſelf then for others.

The Count of *Martinitz* was extreamly offended at his propoſing himſelf openly, recommending himſelf with a great deal of Paſſion, and for making Promiſes that ſavour'd of *Simony*.

The Zealot's perceiv'd it, and never more confided in him. And if Cardinal *Pallavicini* had liv'd a little longer, we may believe they would have put him in *Coloredo*'s Place, and have made him their Head. I know no Body at preſent with whom they can entruſt their Party, unleſs it be *Negroni*, or *Aſtalli*.

Durazzo has Pretenſions for himſelf. All the reſt are either good, honeſt Men.

Men, or ſick, or infirm in Body or Mind, by reaſon of their great Age, or elſe devoted to the Factions of Crown'd Heads.

This Faction, if we may preſume to call it ſo, was ſo prevalent in the preceding Conclave, that they had near thirty Voices for Cardinal *Barberigo*, deceas'd, for whom they voted.

The Creatures of *Innocent* XII. are well meaning Men for the moſt part. Theſe, who have no Body to head 'em, will keep in with the Zealot's Faction. Nevertheleſs, all thoſe that range themſelves in the Number of that Faction, are not all of 'em thereto induc'd by their Zeal to the Church. The Name of *Zealot* is plauſible: It impoſes upon the People; and they frequently aſſume it to acquire the Reputation of honeſt Eccleſiaſtics.

They give themſelves ſometimes to one, ſometimes to another of the Factions, according as the Wind blows, or according to the preſent Conjunctures. This Faction is ſometimes very numerous, ſometimes very thin. They are ſometimes in league with two Parties, and ſometimes underhand with a third, eſpecially when they do not depend preciſely upon any one.

It is to be obſerv'd alſo, that theſe Factions unite ſometimes, either to elect the Perſon whom they have in View, or to exclude the Perſon for whom they have no Inclination.

In the preceding Conclave, the *Spaniards* had the greateſt part of the Zealots for 'em. And 'tis very probable the ſame thing will happen now. The *Florentines*, the *Neapolitans* and the *Milanois* will join with 'em, becauſe *France* has alarum'd all *Italy* by the Treaty for the Partition of the *Spaniſh* Monarchy.

In exchange, *Altieri*'s and *Ottoboni*'s Creatures are for *France*, and may be able to make Head againſt the *Spaniards*.

There has been tampering to engage the *Genoeſe* Cardinals in the Party of *France*, under Pretence of intereſting themſelves for the Election of a *Genoeſe*. That Republic wiſhes it with a moſt ardent Deſire; ſo that her Cardinals may chance to bite at the Bait.

'Tis obſerv'd, that they are always very affectionate to *France*; and they will now give Proofs of it. But if they are wiſe, they will aſſuredly do much better to ſtand Neuters.

The *Venetians* in like manner have always been more inclinable to *France* then *Spain*. But the Cardinals of that Republick will depend much upon *Ottoboni*.

This Prelate will make a great Figure, and a great Noiſe in the Conclave; for the Cardinals of the two principal Factions will careſs him, that they may draw him to their Intereſt.

Certain it is, he will cauſe the Ballance to encline on that ſide for which he declares. He ſeems already puffi up with the Honour of being the Arbiter of the approaching Election.

In the firſt place he has for him the Cardinals that were the Creatures of his Uncle *Alexander* VIII. In the ſecond place *Altieri*'s Creatures; beſides, the young Cardinal of that Name is his Kinſman, and therefore he will always have his Cardinal Nephew of his ſide; for that his Party is too weak to do any thing of it ſelf.

Beſides

Besides these he has the *Barberini*, and the Q. of *Poland*'s Friends: It may be he has all the *Venetians*, and a good part of *Innocent* XII's Creatures.

As for himself, 'tis known, he is a greater Friend to the *French* then the *Spaniards*. But in regard there is a great Union between him and the Queen *Downger* of *Poland*, who has forsaken the *French* Interests, and with Don *Livio*, 'tis to be presum'd he will observe a Neutrality, and endeavour to make his best of the Opportunity that Fortune has put into his Hands, to put a Value upon himself.

As for his own Particular, he will be well enough contented to have a Pope that will let him live after his own Manner, and not meddle with the Benefices which he enjoys, but rather confer more upon him; or from whom he may expect some good Pension, or some other Emolument. He has need of it to pay his Debts. As for any thing else, I am apt to believe, he will not much trouble his Head.

As for his Age, which is not very far advanc'd, he is Polite enough, and a very good Politician, as all the *Venetians* naturally are: Add to this, that he is a very great Courtier. He has a very generous Soul; loves to appear Great, to cause himself to be admir'd, and has many excellent Qualities.

But in truth, the little Band does no way agree with him. He is very gallant, and could be contented to prefer the Condition of a Secular Prince before the Life of an Ecclesiastic.

The Duke of *Zagarola* offer'd him the Princess of *Rospigliosi*, who is his Daughter, with a Million of Crowns for her Portion, provided he would contribute to the Election of Cardinal *Panciatici*. The Family of *Durazzo* in *Genoa* made very near the same Offers in favour of the Cardinal of the same Name.

Of Papable Cardinals, and of the Qualities which they ought to have.

HItherto we have discours'd of Cardinals, as I may so say, in the *Active* Mood; as they are concern'd in chusing a Pope, and as they contribute something toward his Nomination. We are now to consider 'em passively, or in their Capability of attaining to that Dignity. Those Cardinals are call'd Papable, who have the greatest Inclination, and the fairest Hopes to be elected.

'Tis true, that according to the Bulls and the Decrees of the ancient Popes, every Ecclesiastick has a Right to elect. But the Cardinals cannot find in their Hearts to let go this delicious Morsel out of their Hands, or that any one should have a Share of it, that is not elected unto their Society.

In the last Conclave it was taken very ill, that the deceased Cardinal *Sfondrati*, at that time no more then Abbot of St. *Gall*, and *Jeronimo Berti*, Procter of the Penitentiary, were allow'd to have Voices. But in truth these Voices were but an Amusement of certain People, who being weary of the Conclave, refresh'd themselves with sporting away a Brace of Suffrages, and caressing a Couple of Prelates with an Honour that signified nothing.

As for what concerns the Cardinals, there is hardly one that enters the Con-

Conclave, who does not hope to come forth with the *Tiara* upon his Head. To tell a Cardinal of any Nation or of any Age, that becauſe of certain Obſtructions he has no Reaſon to hope to be nominated, is certainly as bad a Compliment, as if you ſhould tell a young Virgin, ſhe ſhould never have a Husband.

This was the Anſwer that Cardinal *Ottoboni* made, that he might hope to be Pope, but that he had his *If*'s and his *But*'s and his Obſtacles, which he thought inſurmountable.

It muſt be acknowledg'd, however, that there are Cardinals who are by no means fit to be brought upon the Stage, and who indeed are never ſo much as mention'd.

Such is, firſt, the young Cardinals, who have not paſt 60 Years of Age. They never willingly chuſe a Pope who cannot ſhow a Hoary Thicket upon his Head. This would put others, who pretend to the Papacy, quite out of Hopes of having their Turns in the Election, and of the Emoluments that uſually accrew to the principal Cardinals.

The moſt allowable Age is between 60 and 70. An older Pope is too feeble for his Functions, and a younger may live too long. As every one has Reaſon to hope, every one is deſirous to try his Fortune in his Turn.

The old Cardinals would have little Reſpect for a young Pope, who has not Experience nor Flegm enough to preſerve his Gravity, to ballance and byaſs, and frequently by a hundred Windings and Turnings and roundabout Fetches, adroitly to manage delicate Affairs, which a Pope is oblig'd to decide.

The *National* Cardinals are excluded, becauſe they are *National*, and for no other Reaſon; that is to ſay, becauſe they are not *Italians*. For 'tis a uſual Proverb among 'em, that the Holy Ghoſt ſpeaks no Language but *Italian*.

The *Italian* Cardinals, who are the moſt numerous, would never endure that ſo delicious a Morſel as the Papacy ſhould fall into the Poſſeſſion of an *Ultramontain*. They ſay, that all other Countries ought to be contented with Emperors, Kings, and temporal Princes, but that the Eccleſiaſtical Government ought to be left in the Hands of the *Italians*.

Since *Calixtus* and *Alexander*, that were both Foreigners, and in the laſt place, ſince *Adrian* VI. who was of *Utrecht*, and who was Preceptor to *Charles* V. no *Ultramontain* has poſſeſs'd St. *Peter*'s Chair.

Certain it is, that *Adrian* VI. never did any great Matter. He had never ſeen the Court of *Rome*, or the Eccleſiaſtical State; neither was he at all acquainted with their Intereſts.

More eſpecially, they never chuſe a *French* Man, nor any Perſon that depends upon the Houſe of *Auſtria*, nor any of thoſe who are made Cardinals at the Recommendation of the crown'd Heads. If any one of thoſe ſhould become Pope, he would be oblig'd, out of Acknowledgment, to depend upon the Will of him, to whom he was beholding for his Fortune.

A Cardinal who has receiv'd, or does receive Penſions from the Courts of *France* or *Spain*, is for that Reaſon ſuſpected to the oppoſite Party. They who have

have openly declar'd for the one or the other of those Courts, are sure to be excluded.

A Pope, as being the Common Father of the Church, ought to stand Neuter between the Crown'd Heads. A Foreigner may be inclinable to a natural Affection for his Country. But this would be enough to draw a War, or a thousand pernicious Inconveniencies upon the Ecclesiastical State.

'Tis thought that there is not one Cardinal of the *Austrian* Faction, that are so silly as to pretend to the Papal Dignity. But the *French* are always flattering themselves, that they may be able to procure it for one of their own Nation.

Deluded by those Hopes, they would have it believ'd, that the Cardinal *de Bouillon* is no *French* Man. And therefore 'tis alledg'd in his favour, that he was originally Sovereign Duke of *Bouillon*, and that he was born at *Sedan*, before that Principality belong'd to *France*.

'Tis reported upon this Occasion, that King *William* of *England* being inform'd, what they began to talk in favour of this Cardinal, should say, *If my Cousin of* Bouillon *becomes Pope, I'll send my Cousin of* Miremont *to my Cousin the Pope*. For 'tis well known that the House of *Bouillon* or *Turenne* is ally'd to the House of *Nassau*.

However it be, since *France* refuses to acknowledge him for Dean of the Sacred College, we may be assur'd she will never contribute in any manner to make him Pope. Unless it should prove, that whatever *France* has acted against him hitherto, was all but counterfeited and meer Dissimulation, which I cannot believe: For Things are gone too far.

Yet there are a sort of contemplative Persons who read *Finesse*, and refin'd Cunning in every thing, and who imagine that the King of *France* by a Trick of fine spun Politicks made a Shew of having disgrac'd him, with a Design to advance him to the Papacy by a dissembl'd Misunderstanding.

Philip the Fair very luckily made use of this Artifice in favour of *Bertrand Got*, Arch-bishop of *Bourdeaux*. The *Spaniards* believ'd him the King's mortal Enemy: They knew not that the King and he were secretly reconcil'd under certain Conditions. Therefore they us'd all their Endeavours to cause him to be elected in the Conclave of *Perugia*, and brought it about.

This Cardinal being proclaim'd Pope under the Name of *Clement* V. remov'd the Holy See to *Bourdeaux*, from thence to *Poitiers*, and from thence to *Avignon*, where it was fix'd for Seventy Years. He created so many *French* Cardinals during his time, that while the Holy See remain'd at *Avignon*, there were none but *French* Popes.

This was at length the Occasion of that great Schism which lasted several Years. It put all *Italy* in a Combustion by reason of the Wars of the Emperor *Henry* VII. *Robert*, King of *Naples*, the *Guelfs* and *Ghibelines*, and several others.

But the Times are very much alter'd. The Conjunctures are not the same. There are *Spanish* Cardinals, who, tho' the Cardinal of *Bouillon* should stand Neuter, nay, tho' he should really embrace the Interests of the House of *Austria*, would never give their Voices for his Election.

To

To say the Truth, this Prelate is no way fit to govern *Rome*. He is not very much advanc'd in Years; he is gallant and courtly, cockers and dresses up himself a little too much; he has not Elegant nor Gravity enough. His Parts are but indifferent, but he is lofty, disdainful, full of Pride, of little use to the State, because he minds not the Interests of it. His haughty Humour has cost him several Exilements, and the Loss of the most advantageous Prerogatives of his Preferments.

He promis'd much, and seem'd to be endow'd with excellent Qualities before he was dignified with the Purple Robe, and at the same time put on the Garment of Ecclesiastical Superbity. In his Promotion Regard was had to his Uncle, the Marshal *de Turenne*, when he turn'd Roman Catholick.

He had been a hard Student in Theology in the *Sorbonne*, but now he prefers a good Pack of Cards before all the Books in the World; and they play the highest at his House of any Place at Court.

He never was entrusted with the Secret of the *French* in the Conclaves. His Business at *Rome* was not so much to negociate the Affairs of *France*, as to appear great, make a Show and spend Money. The great Revenues of his Abby of *Clugni*, and those other Benefices which he possesses, support his Extravagancies.

'Tis a Saying at *Rome* among his Enemies, that *Bouillon* is *un Brouillon*, a troublesome, unquiet Person. And, indeed, in the Quarrel which he had with the Count *de Marvinitz*, the Imperial Embassador, he shew'd the Effects of his boiling Blood.

Some there are that will not allow the Cardinal *d'Estrees* to be a *French* Man. For he was born, they say, at *Rome* in the Year 1631. when the Marshal *d'Estrees*, his Father, was Embassador Extraordinary there.

For this Reason he has frequently been propos'd to the Conclaves, being a *Roman*; But all Attempts in that respect have prov'd fruitless; for they would never hearken to any Propositions of that Nature. But the Cardinals look upon him as a *French* Man, such as he is indeed, and a great Confident of the King's.

His Countenance and Meen are very advantageous to him; for they denote Wit and Boldness sufficient upon a good Occasion; and according to what is known of him, that Meen does not deceive the World in neither of these two Respects. They have been sufficiently taken notice of during all the Quarrels he was found to undertake at *Rome* for the Interests of the Court of *France*.

The first Squabble that caused him to be sent to *Rome*, was the Business of the *Regale*. Afterwards he return'd thither again to pacifie the Bustle about the Prerogatives of priviledg'd Places. A third time he was sent upon Occasion of the last Election of a Bishop of *Cologne*. For *Innocent* XI. favour'd Prince *Joseph Clement* of *Bavaria*, against the Cardinal of *Furstenburg*. Lastly, he was dispatch'd thither again upon occasion of the War that broke out, partly by reason of that Difference, and in part through the Manifesto's and Declarations that were publish'd in the King's Name, address'd to this Cardinal, and at the same time made publick in Print.

'Tis generally agreed, that this Cardinal has a lively, ſtrong and penetrating Judgment, that he has alſo very clear Parts, that he is well ſtor'd with Experience and Underſtanding, and no Vulgar Knowledge of Learning and Matters of Theology. To which purpoſe he made uſe of the famous *Launoi*, Doctor of the *Sorbonne*, who was his Præceptor, and whom he always kept by him. This Doctor is well known for the Variety, deep Learning and Boldneſs of his Productions.

This Prelate has a double Talent of expreſſing himſelf with extraordinary Politeneſs, Pleaſure to his Auditory and Eaſineſs of Utterance; as alſo of Writing with the ſame Advantages, not only in *French* and *Italian*, but alſo in *Latin*.

He was made a Cardinal upon the Recommendation of the deceaſed Queen of *Portugal*, who was near of Kin to him. He accompany'd her when ſhe went to meet the King her Husband; and he alſo manag'd the Affairs and Intereſts of the Crown of *France* at that Court.

He was afterwards ſent to the Court of *Bavaria* during the War of 1672. during the Life of the late Elector and Electreſs, where he ſtaid two Years, and came away with Succeſs in his Negociation. He perſwaded that Court to obſerve ſo great a Neutrality, that ſhe refuſed to give her Share to the Emperor, notwithſtanding all her Obligations to do it, in Purſuance of the Reſults of the Diet of *Ratisbonne*, and the Deputations ſent expreſly to *Munich* from the Electoral College.

After the Return of this Cardinal into *France*, upon occaſion of the Quarrel which happen'd between *France* and the Court of *Rome*, about the Affair of the *Regale* and ſome Breifs of *Innocent* X. he was again ſent to *Rome*, as being reputed the moſt fit and capable by reaſon of his Dignity, his Wit, his Learning and his Reſolution, to maintain the Rights of the Court of *France*, and, if need were, to aſſiſt his Brother, the Duke *d'Etrees*, then Embaſſador from *France* to *Rome*.

But the Pope was ſo averſe from relinquiſhing the leaſt Tittle of his Pretenſions, that there was no Good to be done with him. There happen'd alſo ſeveral Accidents, one upon the Neck of another, in this Affair, as the Squabble about Nuns of *Charonne*, the Conteſt about the Franchizes of Embaſſadors, all which put together ſerv'd to exaſperate the Pope and his Creatures againſt *France*.

This Prelate contributed to increaſe the Flames of all thoſe Conteſts by his too much Heat, and by that Haughtineſs with which he acted in all his Affairs. 'Tis believ'd that he over-rul'd the Court of *France* to engage a little too far.

They alſo, who cannot deny him the juſt Elogies of an illuminated Underſtanding, a reſolute and enterprizing Courage, and to be likewiſe endow'd with a more then common Ability, cannot diſagree in this, that he might make uſe of leſs Heat and Haughtineſs, more Subtleneſs and Management of himſelf upon ſeveral Occaſions.

If ever a *French* Man was likely to obtain St. *Peter*'s Throne, 'twas Cardinal *Camus*, before they came to be well acquainted with him. For in the firſt place 'tis known he obtain'd the Purple contrary to what the King intended, and with-

without his Knowledge, as is usually practis'd in the Promotions of *National* Cardinals. Nay, they had much ado to perswade the King to consent to his Promotion, and to permit him to assume the Dignity.

He had Orders from the Court at that time to stay in his Diocess, and not to come into the King's Presence; which Orders he readily obey'd. Neither was he permitted, after the Death of *Innocent* XI. to go to *Rome* with the rest of the *French* Cardinals, that he might be at the Conclave, and give his Voice for the Election of a new Pope.

Secondly, They give him this Testimony, that he leads a very austere Life, which is for Example and Edification. 'Tis said, that he feeds upon nothing but Herbs and Roots, and that he lies upon the hard Boards; but no Man would judge so by his Looks.

He preaches very frequently, and often holds Assemblies with the Ecclesiasticks of his Diocess, to discourse about Matters of Religion. He is naturally Eloquent and Perswasive. He applies himself close to his Studies, and performs all the Functions of a good Bishop. He has printed some Books of Devotion; he has also set up Schools, Seminaries, and other pious Foundations.

But after it was observ'd at *Rome* how little Sincerity he observ'd with the Zealots, he lost his Credit. All his Vertues, so loudly discours'd of before, are tarnish'd; and if we may believe some People, he is a real Hypocrite, most refinedly subtle, and a little of the Impostor who deceives all the World by a well compos'd Out-side.

Certain it is, that in his Youth, when he was no more then Abbot *Commo*, his Manner of Living was not very regular. Several very scandalous Actions were laid to his Charge, for which he was banish'd from the Court, and from *Paris* also. But 'tis no less true, that since he is become quite another Man.

He makes publick Profession of a severe sort of Morality, very opposite to that of the new Casuists, and the Maxims of the Court Prelates, as they are call'd. Neither can it be precisely said, whither there be not something of Affectation mix'd with it; nor can it be positively deny'd, but that there may be some Prospect of Self-Interest in the Case.

He has not shew'd so much Bitterness nor so much Inveteracy, as several of his Brethren, and among the rest the Bishop of *Vares*, his Neighbour in the Persecution of the Protestants of his Diocess. He has us'd as much Moderation as could be expected in such a Conjuncture. He has also declar'd in a Letter that has been printed, against those forc'd Communions, to which they constrain the new Reunited. He is accus'd for Morals more conformable to those of the Jansenists, then those of the Jesuits, and 'tis probable he will continue as he is.

Bonzi, being a *Florentine*, might be brought upon the Stage. He is generally esteem'd. 'Twas said at *Rome*, that if the King of *France* would certainly support his Pretensions, he might hope for Success. For which Reason I put him in the Number of Papable Cardinals.

I do not reckon among the *National* Cardinals those who are *Italians*, born under any Sovereign Prince, as the *Neapolitans*, *Milanese*, *Venetians*, *Florentines*, *Genoeses*. They depend not absolutely upon the Princes, tho' the Country of their Nativity may prove an Obstacle to several among 'em. Car-

Cardinals deſcended from ſovereign, illuſtrious and potent Houſes, ought, according to ſome, to lay aſide all Hopes of obtaining the Sovereign Pontificate. In the firſt place, becauſe they are afraid leſt a Perſon accuſtom'd to take State upon him and to be waited on, may prove too imperious and haughty when he comes to be Pope.

2dly, They fear leſt his Ambition ſhould cauſe him to deſpiſe the Reſt. 3dly, They are no leſs jealous leſt the ſame Ambition ſhould incite him to undertake Things oppoſite to that Neutrality which a common Father ought to obſerve, by which means he might trouble the Repoſe of the Eccleſiaſtical State.

4thly, They conſider, that by the Aſſiſtance of his Family and his Confederates he might diſmember the Territories belonging to the Holy See, to inveſt ſome of his Houſe therein, as formerly the *Farneſes* obtain'd the Dutchy of *Parma* under the Pontificate of their Uncle *Paul* III. ſo that thy ſtand upon their Guard againſt 'em, as well in this Particular as for the other Reaſons already mention'd.

'Tis believ'd, that for this Reaſon it was that *Alexander* VII. during the the Twelve Years that he held the Pontificate, never admitted any Prince into the Sacred College, contrary to the uſual Cuſtom of Popes: At preſent there is not one ſo illuſtriouſly deſcended in the Number of Papable Cardinals.

They who are alſo deſcended from a Papable Family are uſually excluded. 'Tis believ'd that they are already ſufficiently enrich'd with the Goods of the Church, and that they ought to let other Families enjoy the ſame Advantages. Were it not for that, one Family would grow too potent.

'Tis alſo a great Obſtacle, and almoſt unſurmountable for a Cardinal to have been a Prime Miniſter to any Pope. In that Poſt it is impoſſible but he muſt have made appear ſome Inclination, ſome Partiality more for one Perſon then another. Every Body has Buſineſs with him; he is carefully obſerv'd; he cannot ſatisfie all that ſolicit him: He is alſo frequently oblig'd to create Enemies to himſelf, by obeying his Maſter.

Theſe People fail not to cenſure his Conduct and publiſh his Failings: They are continually endeavouring to revenge themſelves for the Wrongs which they pretend to have received from him. You may be aſſur'd they will do all that lies in their Power to prevent his mounting any higher.

'Tis for the ſame Reaſons, that 'twas never known that a Cardinal Padron or a Nephew was advanc'd to the Pontifical Chair.

This Obſtacle hinder'd Cardinal *Altieri* in the laſt Conclave from ſucceeding in his Intreague, and, without Queſtion, will be no leſs an Injury to Cardinal *Spada* in this. He is call'd at *Rome Spadato*, as much as to ſay, His Buſineſs was done under the deceaſed Pope; ſo that there is no Hope left for him.

True it is, that he is enrich'd with abundance of good Qualities, and an extraordinary Capacity for the Government. He was raiſed by his Uncle, the Cardinal of *Suſanna*. He has extreamly benefited by his Inſtructions in the Sciences and the Affairs of the World.

He is truly devout without Affectation, juſt, wiſe, an upright Magiſtrate, and of a gay Humour

If the *Auſtrians*, or any others were diſcontented at what paſs'd during his Miniſtry, he has wherewith to excuſe himſelf, upon the account that the Pope too much eachn'd to the *French*, did not always follow his Advice. But he could not help it. If any Cardinal be excluded by the Houſe of *Auſtria*, be aſſur'd, it will not be *Spada*.

If

If the Cardinals continue firm in their Reſolutions to aboliſh Nepotiſm, great Number of Kindred will be a troubleſom Obſtacle to the Cardinals who are moſt eſteem'd, eſpecially if their Kindred be poor.

The beſt Quality that *Innocent* XII. had to raiſe him to the Popedom, and which without doubt contributed moſt to his Elevation, was, the ſmall number of his Kindred, and thoſe very rich. As for his Perſonal Qualities, 'twas ſaid of him, *Pignatta Vuota*, an *Empty Skillet*; as much as to ſay, he was a Good Man, and that was all.

There are alſo other Defects, which may be very prejudicial to the Perſon propos'd; but they are not of ſo great conſequence, as the preceding ones They may be alſo ſurmounted by Cabal and Intreague, or by ſome eminent Qualities.

For Example, if a Cardinal were a Monk. After the Pontificates of *Sixtus* IV. and *Pius* V. who were both Monks, 'twas thought, we ſhould never have heard of any more Monks advanc'd to St. *Peter*'s Chair; nevertheleſs, Father *Felix Peretta*, of the Order of the Conventual Fryars Minors was made Pope, under the Name of *Sixtus* V. tho' there were then but two Monks among ſixty four Cardinals.

But the Deſpotic and Fantaſtic Government of that Prince ſo diſtaſted the Princes, and even the Cardinals themſelves, that they would hear no more of any Monks being made Popes. The Manners of the Cloyſter and the Court can never ſet their Horſes together.

The Monks are uſually conceitedly headſtrong, Brutes, Clowns, ſeverely dull and clowniſh, and incapable of Shame. They know not how to live; their Prudence is only compos'd of certain Artifices, and I know not what Fineneſs, which mix not well with the Converſation of honeſt People; they retain much of the Humour of the Cynic Philoſophers; they are turbulent and violent; they have more of outward Devotion, and Bigotry, then Conſcience. *Rome* does not care to ſee ſuch a ſort of Perſons at the Helm of Government.

'Tis alſo a ſcurvy Defect, to be a Republican. The moſt part of the Principles of a Republic are uſually too popular and too free, and ſuit but ill with the Condeſcentions which a Court requires.

In *Italy* there are three Republics, *Venice*, *Genoa*, and *Luca*; that of St. *Martin* is ſo inconſiderable, that 'tis hardly to be found in the Mapp. Nevertheleſs, when ſhe Writes to the Republic of *Venice*, ſhe always calls her *Cariſſima Sorella*, Deareſt Siſter.

Alexander the VIII. was a *Venetian*; but his Avarice render'd his Memory ſo odious at *Rome*, that another *Venetian* will hardly be able to blot it out of remembrance. The *Venetians* in general are lookt upon as extremely ſuttle; People that have no Religion, and that are as little to be truſted, as having no other Aims or Proſpects, but their own Intereſts.

The *Genoeſes* are conſider'd as Men much biaſs'd by their Intereſts, and very great Uſurers; in *Italy* they are generally call'd *Jews* Baptiz'd. They are not belov'd at *Rome*. They endeavour to ſettle themſelves in that City,

and to graſp every thing into their own Hands; Employments, Benefices, Lands, Farms, and Mortgages.

An Ingenious Perſon, pleaſantly rallying upon this occaſion, ſaid, that ſince the *Genoeſes* had lent ſo much Money to the Apoſtolic Chamber, it was but reaſonable, that at length it ſhould be put into their Hands.

As for the Republic of *Luca*, there is nothing to be ſaid, but that the Grand Duke will be always oppoſing the Election of a *Luqueze*.

He is always quarreling and conteſting with that Republic, by reaſon of its neighbourhood. He pretends to be Grand Duke of *Tuſcany*, and they will not acknowledge him to be ſo.

Since Cardinal *Buonviſi*, who was very near attaining to the Pontificate, that Republick never had a Cardinal in the Sacred Colledge.

Beſides theſe general Reaſons, that give occaſion to the Excluſion of ſeveral Perſons, there are others that perſonally and particularly concern 'em, as their Humours, their Manners, their Inclinations and Diſpoſitions, *&c.*

Thus they always oppoſe the Election of a Man that is too exact and ſevere, or of a cholerick and warlike Humour, as *Julius* II. or of too free and liberal a humour, as *Julius* III.

There can be no preciſe Rules given touching theſe Defects, then what has bin already ſaid concerning the good Qualities that recommend to the Candidateſhip. Many times it has happen'd, that eminent Vertues have bin prejudicial to a Cardinal; and quite the contrary, ſometimes an ill Quality has contributed to his Election.

They were always afraid of a Martial *Genius*, and a Man inclin'd to Wars, as was *Julius* II. But now that the Partition of the *Spaniſh* Monarchy may probably cauſe a War in *Italy*, in all likelihood they will ſeek out a Man, that upon occaſions will take vigorous Reſolutions without Precipitation, face Danger with an undaunted Eye; courageous in Adverſity, prudent in difficult Affairs, and valiant in Danger.

As to all other Vertues, they deſire to obſerve a *Medium*. They would have a Candidate devout without Bigotry, a downright Perſon without Fraud, yet not a Fool to be made a Cully of; good natur'd, and ready to do good; but when occaſion requires, ſevere and rigorous; reſolute, yet knowing how to temporize, and take his Byaſs as he ought to do; mild and debonair and eaſy of acceſs, without Familiarity; liberal without Prodigality; not eaſy to grant unjuſt Demands; merry and gay in his Humour, without undecent Raillery, or liberty of talking whatever comes into his Head; prudent with Diſcretion, neither too refin'd, nor too imperious.

In a word, he muſt not be a Man that preſumes upon himſelf; to the end the Cardinals may have ſome ſhare in Buſineſs. He muſt be Learned, without Pedantry, grave and compos'd without Self-conceit; every thing muſt ſpeak in him, even to his Air and his Silence; upright in giving Judgment, exempt from Paſſion, always equal, always magnanimous; one that commits nothing to Hazard, that may be manag'd by Reaſon, capable of daring, when Counſel is uſeleſs; without Partiality, not more for one Nation or Faction then another.

And

And here having mention'd *Neutrality*, I ſhall take an occaſion to diſcourſe of thoſe Cardinals, which the Emperour, the Kings of *France* and *Spain* pretend to a Right of Excluding. This is doubtleſs a very great Obſtacle to a Candidate, let his perſonal Endowments be never ſo great. If any one of thoſe Princes have a Diſguſt againſt him, the Heads of the Faction, or the Cardinals who are entruſted with the Secret, proteſt in the Name of the Prince their Maſter againſt his Election, and preſently put a ſtop to all Proceedings that tend to his Promotion.

Nevertheleſs, if they who have nominated the Perſon who is excluded after that manner refuſe to relinquiſh their Deſign, then they are for knowing the Minds of the National Cardinals. They ſend Courriers to the Princes that have giv'n the Excluſion, and ſometimes by their Promiſes endeavour to make 'em revoke it.

The Original or Foundation of this Excluſion aroſe from hence, becauſe that formerly the Secular Power concurr'd in the Election of a Biſhop of *Rome*, the Emperors, the Kings of the *Goths*, and the Senate of *Rome* it ſelf had a ſhare in it.

At this day, the Right of Excluſion belongs to the Emperor, as an Advocate and Defender of the Church; and *France* alſo pretends to the ſame thing, as well as he.

Nevertheleſs, the Holy See has ſeparated it ſelf from all dependance upon Princes: So that the Reſpects which the Sacred Colledge are willing to have for ſuch Excluſions, have no other Foundation then good Manners, and a refin'd piece of Politics of the Court of *Rome*. For ſhe is unwilling to have a Head that ſhould not be agreeable to ſuch potent Princes, who want neither Opportunities nor Means to trouble the Eccleſiaſtical State, ſhould the Pope be choſen againſt their Conſent.

To retain this Priviledge of Excluſion, 'tis pretended at *Rome*, that Crowned Heads can give but Three Excluſions at moſt, in one Conclave.

But there is no ſettl'd Rule or Cuſtom in this Caſe; all depends upon Good Manners, and the Pleaſure of Princes. 'Tis alſo as true, they never take up a Reſolution to publiſh all at once, the Excluſion of ſeveral Cardinals deem'd worthy of the *Tiara* by the reſt.

Theſe are the Qualities requir'd at *Rome*, to render a Cardinal Papable. However, 'tis impoſſible to find a Perſon that enjoys 'em all. Which is the Reaſon that a Cardinal more eaſily gains his Point, if he be not known at *Rome*, then if he had reſided there a long time.

The Inquiſition of the *Romans* is very rigorous, and the Reproaches of *Paſquin* are extreamly bitter; there is nothing ſo clean, which they do not ſully; nor ſo good, upon which they do not put an ill Interpretation. They penetrate, they dive into every thing, even to the Inclinations and Bowels of Men. They publiſh the ſlighteſt Faults, and never fail to diſcover 'em, whatever Care the Cardinals take to conceal 'em. For this is that which theſe Prelates make their chiefeſt Application, till they have brought about their Deſigns.

Upon this occasion it may be said, that a Cardinal is a true Jack-in-a-Box; an Animal in concealment, a Chameleon, a *Proteus*, who takes upon him all sorts of Shapes; appears what he pleases, or judges most proper for his Designs. However, there are some who have no need of Dissimulation, because they have all the Good Qualities of Honest Men.

Friends and Enemies also go a great way upon this Occasion. A Man must neither have declar'd Enemies, neither must he have too many Friends. These latter have many times their private Enemies, that cross their Designs, or else grow jealous of 'em. Cardinal *Buonvisi* was put by in the last Conclave, because that when he was entring into it, a world of Prelates made their Court to him, as if he had bin already Pope.

'Tis a wonderful thing: Upon all other Occasions, Youth or Middle-age, a Wit of the first Rank, and a vigorous Body, contribute to the making of a Fortune. A Man can never have too much of 'em; but here, 'tis quite otherwise. Cardinals, that when they are at their Country-Houses can go briskly a Hunting, and take other Divertisements in their private Retirements; when they appear in Publick, counterfeit themselves old, infirm, feeble, and sick, to the end they may be put into the Number of Papable Cardinals, and not scare their Brethren with the likelihood of a long Life.

In the last place, they cast their Eyes upon the Quality and Genius of their Kindred and Nephews. If they are much addicted to Vanity, they are thought to be of a haughty and arrogant Humour; or else they fear some other Inconvenience and Scandal.

Now in regard that all these good Qualities are not to be found in one Person, without a mixture of many Human Frailties, the wiser sort of Cardinals look more upon those Vertues which may be of most Advantage to the Publick; as Justice, Equity, Mildness, Liberality, *&c.* then upon those that tend to the Perfection of a Man; as Piety, Temperance, Learning, Great Parts, Politeness, *&c.*

From what has bin already said, it may be sufficiently observ'd, that the Number of Papable Cardinals cannot be very great. We may reckon about a Dozen at *Rome*, who for their Age, and other requisite Qualities, may hope to be Elected.

I shall now discourse in particular of those who are not excluded, but have the Voices of the Public. By examining the History of their Lives, and their Personal Qualities, we shall in all probability know who they are, that are most likely to fill St. *Peter*'s Throne before others.

The

The Portraiture of the Papable CARDINALS.

CAROLO BARBERINI.

THE most ancient of all is *Carolo Barberini*, who is of the same Family, and the same Name with Pope *Urban* VIII. He was Born in 1633, and because he was always sickly, they call'd him, *Il* Giobbe *nella Patienza di Santa* Rosa; *Job* in the Patience of Saint *Rosa*.

His short Sight, his ordinary Meen, and his Actions, make People judge, that his Wit is none of the sublimest. He never made a noise, either in Conclaves or Congregations. He is very studious, but he conceives and apprehends little, and retains less. His Memory is so bad, that he seems to be a Child again. He talks little, and that not well neither. His Blood is too cold, and besides he is too irresolute in his Humour.

He concerns not himself much with the Public. In a word, he is a good honest Man, in whom all the Rules of Physiognomy are false. The People love him at *Rome* for his Bounty, and because he spends high.

The Benefices and Abbeys which his Uncles the Cardinals, *Francisco* and *Antonio Barberini* resigned to him, bring him in above Thirty Thousand Crowns a Year. So that he has every thing Magnificent about him.

On the other side, the Prince of *Palestrino* his Cosin, lives in want of every thing; he has only the Name of a Prince; he has nothing about him that speaks the Character with which he is dignified. He feeds with the Weazels; he is a wicked Steward of his Family, and deeply in Debt, and very much out of Order in all his Affairs.

When we cast our Eyes upon the Ruinous Estate of the House of *Barberini*, we cannot but stand amazed. For 'tis said, that 'twas enrich'd with Fourteen Millions under the Pontificate of *Urban* VIII. But now 'tis quite gone to decay.

This will prove a powerful Obstacle to the Elevation of Cardinal *Barberini*. Besides, that they never advance to the Papal Chair those that are descended from a Papal Family, and may have bin enrich'd with the Goods of the Church; they will never be endur'd, and 'tis in vain to speak of such in a Conclave.

The Memory of *Urban* VIII. is not very advantageous to that Family; he burthen'd the People with Customs and Impositions, for two and twenty Years together that he govern'd the Church. 'Twas said of his Pontificate, *Quod non fecerunt* Barbari, *id fecere* Barberini; *The* Barberini *finish'd, what the* Barbarians *left undone.*

The Arms of the *Barberini* are Three Bees, which was the occasion of a Saying at that time; *Noli irritare Crabrones*, Have a care of provoking the Wasps.

'Tis most probable, that this Cardinal will spin out his days in adoring Popes, but dye without being ador'd himself.

He

He is no way acceptable to the *Spaniards*. Nevertheless he was recommended to the Court of *Vienna*, by the Dutches Dowager of *Modena*, and the late Queen of *England*, his Nieces.

One of his Kinswomen is married to *Don Carlo Borromeo*; besides, he endeavour'd to gain the Kingdom of *Poland*, for *Don Livio*; who would have bin glad to have seen the Cardinal Protector of his Kingdom in the Papal Chair. All this puts him in some hopes. His Friends also encourage him with this Distic.

Dum dominantur apes, vis dicam quale futurum
Imperium Romæ? Copia mellis erit.

Would you know what the Empire of Rome *would be when the Bees reign? there will be plenty of Honey.*

The Cardinals, *Ottoboni* and *Albani*, the Abbot *Searlati*, and other Persons, have held frequent Conferences at his House, and at the Queen Dowagers Palace: in order to find out ways to get him Voices; and they began with sending for twelve or fifteen thousand Crowns from *Genoa*, *Milan*, and other Places: They offered considerable Summs to Cardinals, that stood in need of Money, to draw 'em to his Party. And the Duke of *Modena* labours hard to get the consent of *Vienna* and *Paris*, for his Election.

NICOLA ACCIAJOLI.

Nicola Acciajoli was born at *Florence*, in the Year 1631. He is a very handsom Man, of a noble Stature and Shape, with black Hair, that begins to turn white. He is one of the *Hero*'s of the Sacred Colledge. He has a fair Soul, and very bountiful, tho' his Meen be grave and serious, and his Aspect be a little cloudy. He has an acute Wit, and a delicate relish of Things.

'Tis said, that generally the *Florentines* distinguish themselves by that from all other *Italians*. Which may proceed from hence, for that upon the *Appennine* Mountains, where *Tuscany* is situated, the Air is more clear and subtil then in other Parts.

This Cardinal has acquir'd a great Reputation in all the Employments that have bin confer'd upon him. He has bin Auditor of the Chamber, and Legate of *Ferrara*. Since that, he has bin in all the Congregations. And it may be said, he does not always deliver his Opinion like a Doctor. However he is a little too obstinate in his advice: for he maintains with Resolution, whatever he believes to be according to Reason; he does not love to give ground: which is the Reason that he is accus'd of Prejudice and want of Condescention.

He has bin brought upon the Stage in preceeding Clonclaves, especially in that when Innocent XII. was chosen. *Barbarigo*, *Delfino* and he had the

greate

greateſt Hopes of being nominated, the Zealots more eſpecially deſir'd him, becauſe they thought him a Perſon of worth, and truly devout; the *French* had alſo the ſame Opinion of him.

He is a Creature of *Roſpiglioſi*'s, and a Kinſman of *Mazarine*'s. The Cardinals *Chigi* and *Medicis*, have always wiſh'd his Exaltation. But *Altieri* and *Ottoboni* declar'd themſelves his Enemies. They endeavour'd to perſuade the Auſtrian Faction, that he was too much a Favourer of the Intereſts of *France*; and made the Cardinal *de Medicis* believe that he wou'd never ſucceed in his Negociation for *Acciajoli*.

Altieri being dead, they might perhaps have gain'd *Ottoboni*; but as for the *Spaniards*, they would have found it a difficult thing to have wrought 'em to any compliance. He did all that lay in his power to win the Favour of the Count *de Martinitz* the Imperial Embaſſador, to whom he made thoſe Submiſſions that very much diſpleas'd the Holy Fathers.

This not at all; for the Duke of *Modena* will endeavour to revenge himſelf for the violent preceedings of this Cardinal, upon occaſion of the Differences he had with the Houſe of *Auſtria*, when he was Legate of *Ferrara*. The ſame Duke has given him but an ill Character at the Court of *Vienna*; and by the means of his Siſter the late Queen of *England*, he has inſinuated into the King of *France*, that this Cardinal is an intimate Friend of the Imperial Embaſſadour, and that he never approv'd the conduct of the deceaſed Innocent XII.

His Government of himſelf in the laſt Conclave was highly commended. He deſir'd thoſe that labour'd his Exaltation to deſiſt, becauſe it was then impoſſible for him to ſucceed. He was then of a Complexion too vigorous, he is now near ſeventy Years old: an Age proper for a Cardinal that aſpires to the *Tiara*.

Neither is it known whether the Grand Duke favours him. He loves not his proud and haughty Humour; nor his Nephews, nor his Kindred that live in his Dominions, who might take upon 'em too much the lofty Airs of Princes, ſhould this Cardinal come to be Pope. But on the other ſide it may be rationally preſum'd, that a Pope who has Kindred living in *Florence*, will always for their ſakes endeavour to pleaſe the Grand Duke.

When he was Legate of *Ferrara*, he not only diſguſted the Houſe of *Modena*, but he had ſeveral Quarrels with the Republic of *Venice* about their Limits.

'Tis pity that his Nephews are a little too ſprightly. *Philip Acciajoli* is a Cavaleer, altogether addicted to Courtſhip and Galantry; he is a great lover of Comedies, Opera's and Muſick. He is skilful in the Architecture of Theaters, and contrives 'em like a Maſter; and excels therein a little too much for a Perſon of his Quality: and will himſelf ſometimes divertize his Friends with Puppett plays. This is his predominant Folly and Paſſion.

His other Nephew is an Abbot; but no leſs briſk and airy. 'Twas for the ſake of theſe two Nephews, that *Paſquin* ſpeaking of this Cardinal had theſe Expreſſions.

Te Triplex Diadema manet, sed mavget ante
Ad Gangem tua Gens, & bibat Elleborum.

The Triple Diadem waites thee, but before that comes to pass, thy Nephews must to Ganges go, and there drink Hellebore.

I know not whether he has not made known a little too soon his eager desire to ascend the Papal Throne. He has bestir'd himself after an extraordinary manner to gain Embassadours and Heads of Factions. He propos'd a Match between Cardinal *Bichi*'s Cousin, his Kinsman, and a Neece of Cardinal *Mellini*'s, by which he thought to have got thirty voices.

'Tis thought that *Ottoboni* amuses him with vain promises, and that he will sacrifice him to the Resentment of the Republic. Those others who have concern'd themselves for him with so much heat, might tread those steps on purpose to ruin him. There is no better way to thwart the Pretensions of a Candidate of Merit, then by bringing him betimes upon the Stage. They have then time to discover his defects: his Enemies then shew themselves. Jealousies thrust in: and all these Inconveniences befel *Acciajoli*.

The Faction of *Austria*, set up Cardinal *Carpegna* against him. They endeavour'd to put him out of favour, with the Emperor's Embassadors, and to deprive him of the *French* Party.

GASPARO CARPEGNA.

Gaspar Carpegna was born at *Rome* in 1626. He was a Creature and Kinsman to *Clement* X. who made him Datary, and soon after the Popes Vicar. He has lost old *Altieri*, who favour'd his Interests; and as for the young, he has neither Power nor Ability sufficient to carry on an Intreague.

He is a Man courageous enough, learned and vers'd in Affairs of State: but 'tis a long time ago that the People of *Rome* gave him the Exclusion. He has one of the best Libraries in *Rome*, and a very curious Study of Medals.

'Tis known that the *French* favour him. When they enter'd into the Conclave in 1691. they were earnestly desir'd not to make *Carpegna* Pope. *Fateci Papa quelche volete, ma Carpegna nò per l'amor di dio. Make who you will Pope, but not* Carpegna *for the love of God.*

'Twas fear'd that if he became Pope his Government would have bin too severe, and that he would have burthen'd the People with several new Impositions, for the Invention of which he had a singular Talent. Perhaps he would have bin too indulgent to the *Jews*, and too rigorous toward the *Curtisans*, a People thought very necessary at *Rome*.

'Tis true the Cardinals never trouble their Heads with the Cocquetrie and prittle prattle of the *Romans*; that never hinders 'em from prosecuting their Intreagues as far as they will go. But that which does most Prejudice to *Carpegna* is this, that his Nephews have no good Reputation.

The

The Prince of *Carpegna*, or *Scavolino*, is very much endebted; he marry'd a *French* Woman, who is never without a great number of Gamesters; so that she may be said to keep an open gaming Ordinary. *Don Livio*, and several Foreigners could tell Stories enow of that Family.

The *Marquiss Baldinotti*, who from a Merchant attain'd to that degree of Honour, marry'd his second Daughter to this Cardinal's second Nephew. But he is ruin'd, and his Estate is so endebted, that the Congregation of Barons have caus'd the Marquisate, which he purchas'd, to be sold.

So that People are perswaded if *Carpegna* should come to be Pope, he would assist his Nephews that are under such Necessities, which cannot be done, without making use of the Treasures of the Church.

There is also farther laid to his charge. 1. *La Rusticita nel Trattare.* His harsh and haughty manner in treating Affairs. 2. *La Facilità di dir, no*, a thing that is not usual with the *Ecclesiastics*. They are liberal of their holy Water every where, as well at Court as at Church: they promise Mountains, perform nothing. This Cardinal generally refuses, yet in the conclusion grants whatever is demanded of him: however these continual Denials are no way acceptable.

He is accus'd in the third Place, for having practis'd *extortion in the Datarie*, where he was employ'd as Treasurer, in the time of *Clement* X. Fourthly, *for putting the Tribunal to sale.* 'Tis said he would have laid Impost upon Indulgencies; and that for Money he gave too much liberty to the *Courtesans*, and that he was too much a favourer of the *Jews*: for which reason he was call'd, *Il Prelato de gli Ebrei*, the Prelate of the *Hebrews*.

PIETRO BONZI.

THE *French* look upon this Cardinal as Papable, because he is a *Florentine*, and was promoted to the Cardinalship at the recommendation of *Poland*. Father *Nitard* the Jesuite, Confessor to the Queen Mother of *Spain*, demanded a Cap in her Name, at the same time that *Bonzi* was promoted. But he was contented with a fair promise, and patiently waited the good time.

This Cardinal is one of the most civil and good natur'd Men in the whole Pack.

The Protestants would have found him another *Innocent* XI. He has bin very kind to 'em in *France*, since tha Revolution which happen'd there in matters of Religion; during the last War, he never forc'd 'em to go to Mass. But he is now oblig'd to conform to the Orders of the Court; yet when he receiv'd those rigorous Orders against those Poor People, he testify'd his Sorrow, and unwillingness to execute 'em. He also makes it his business to mollify 'em: his Mistress it seems was formerly of that Religion.

He has made appear his Ability in his Embassies to *Venice*, *Florence* and *Poland*. And it is one signal proof of his great Parts, that he has obtain'd very eminent Dignities in *France*. He was Grand Almoner to the deceased

Queen: he is now Arch-Biſhop of *Narbonne*, and by virtue of that Quality Preſident born of the States of *Longuedoc*. Great care is taken at Court to husband his Revenues, and that Care is always committed to an able Perſon.

But the great Confidence which the King of *France* has in him renders him ſuſpected to other Princes: and this is that which hinders him from pretending to the Pontificate; beſides he is old, and very infirm, and has had moreover two fits of an Apoplexy.

He follows the Example of the Court, increaſing in devotion as he grows in Age, and becomes ſenſible of the approach of the fatal Hour. 'Tis well known, that formerly he prefer'd the Aſſemblies of the fair Sex, before the Devotions of the Church. That which would be moſt convenient in him would be this, that he would not long poſſeſs the ſacred Throne. It would be only a kind of *Depoſitum*, while he had it, and he could be only call'd a Pope *ad Interim*.

FRIDERICO NERLI.

THIS Prelate is a *Florentine*, born in 1638. He has bin Nuncio in *Poland*, *Germany* and *France*, under *Clement* X. He has bin alſo Secretary of State. The Cardinal Patron procur'd him a Cap, and the Arch-Biſhoprick of *Florence* at that time. His Brother the *Marquiſs Nerli*, a great Banker in *Rome*, furniſh'd the Family of *Altieri*, with what Money they wanted; by which means he became Maſter of the Poſt Office, and Treaſurer of the Apoſtolic Chamber.

This Cardinal had formerly ſome reaſon to hope for the Pontificate. But becauſe his Brother fail'd, and broke ſome Millions endebted to the Apoſtolic Chamber, he was no more diſcours'd of. 'Twas obſerv'd alſo, that he was become ſo full of fegaries and ill humour'd, that he changes his Servants every day. He was oblig'd to relinguiſh the Arch-Biſhoprick of *Florence*, by reaſon of a Quarrel that happen'd between him and the Grand Duke.

GALEAZZO MARESCOTTI.

THIS Cardinal is a little Man, and an agreeable Perſon, whoſe Meen is very ſuitable, and whoſe Humour is no leſs gay; he has naturally a great deal of Wit, and much experience in Affairs.

He has paſs'd through all Offices; and his advices in the Conclave are much rely'd upon. He has alſo ſeveral other good Qualities, which give him reaſon to hope that he may aſcend the papal Throne.

Firſt he is a *Roman*; and 'tis always the Peoples deſire that a Prelate of the City may be choſen: for they believe he will have an Affection for his Country, ſo that what he beſtows upon his Nephews, will not be carry'd out of the

the Pope's Dominions; beſides, that he has a large knowledge of the State and Government of *Rome*.

2. He has few Kindred, and they all wealthy. For which Reaſon it was, that *Pignatelli* was preferr'd before others.

All that can obſtruct his Exaltation is this, that the *French* are afraid of his being too much inclin'd to *Spain*, where he was *Nuncio*; but there is no ſolid conſequence to be drawn from thence. For *Innocent* XII. was Nuncio at *Vienna*; yet he was a Favourer of *France*.

They call to mind, that when he was Nuncio in *Poland*, he labour'd zealouſly for the deceaſed Duke of *Lorain*. He thwarted, as much as lay in his power, the *French* Faction, that contended might and main for a *French* Prince; and at length declar'd for *Sobieski*, who was choſen. All theſe things are call'd to mind upon ſuch ſort of Occaſions as theſe.

Nevertheleſs there is a running Report, that the *French* Cardinals offer'd him to conſent to his Election, if he would before hand have ſign'd the Treaty for the Partition of the *Spaniſh* Succeſſion; which they did the more readily, becauſe that in the Conclave they ſaw that almoſt every body declar'd for *Mareſcotti*. They alſo wrote to the Court of *France*, to know the King's Intentions; and how they ſhould demean themſelves, if this Cardinal refus'd to enter into that Engagement, and in the mean time continu'd their Canvaſſings for him.

The Public News informs us, that he refus'd to conſent to the Propoſals made him upon that Occaſion; which was the Reaſon that *France* gave him the Excluſion. Nevertheleſs the Change that has ſince happen'd in that Affair, by the Death and Laſt Will of the King of *Spain*, may cauſe 'em to take other Meaſures.

He had a great Suit at Law with his Kinſwoman, *Ruſpoli*'s Widow, who was Cardinal *Bichi*'s Siſter. For which Reaſon, the Suit with Madonna *Ruſpoli* was put among one of the firſt Obſtacles.

2. His Severity in the Obſervance of the Laws.
3. The too much Rigour of his Sentences.
4. His little Affection for the Republic of *Venice*.
5. The Excluſion of *France*.
6. His Obſtinacy in Reſolving Affairs.
7. The Little Confidence that is to be put in him.

As for the Firſt, Second, and Third Exceptions; they ſay, 'tis becauſe he is a great Lawyer, an upright Judge, a Magiſtrate not to be corrupted, who goes upright in every thing.

Cardinal *Ottoboni* favour'd his Intereſts in the laſt Conclave, as being a Creature of *Altieri*'s. Nevertheleſs, by the Fourth Obſtacle 'tis apparent, that he cannot be lov'd at *Venice*; only the *Venetians* have no particular Faction in the Conclave, and conſequently are not ſtrong enough to prejudice his Election.

By the Sixth Obſtacle, he ſeems to be very obſtinate in his Opinion. 'Tis certain, that when he is once prepoſſeſs'd of a thing, whether it be right or wrong,

'tis in vain to go about to make him alter his Reſolution. But this may be ſaid, as invented by thoſe that have a Prejudice againſt him; at leaſt if we may judge by outward Appearances. For after all, he has a very mild and complacent Outſide, and ſeems to be of a flexible Humour.

The Seventh ſeems to intimate, as if the *Spaniards* themſelves did not overmuch confide in him, ever ſince that under the Pontificate of *Innocent* XII. he endeavour'd to reconcile himſelf with the *French* Faction.

However, it may be ſeen how much he is eſteem'd, by the following Verſes of *Paſquin*'s, who ſeldom ſpeaks well of any body.

Es Mare Virtutum, merito Marſcotte *vocaris*;
Nec Sal in Cerebro deficit ipſe Scoti.
Si Zephyri aſpirant, vertent huc Carbaſa Patres;
Namque haud indignum eſt hoc Mare Rete Petri.

The meaning of theſe Verſes is this: That Cardinal *Marſcotti* is a Sea of Vertues; that he has Wit and Prudence. And that if the Winds blow favourably, the Fathers will all make to him; as being a Sea not unworthy of St. *Peter*'s Net.

GIOVANNI BATTISTA SPINOLA.

THIS Cardinal is always call'd the Cardinal of *Santa Cecilia*, to diſtinguiſh him from the deceaſed Cardinal *Julio Spinola*, who was Biſhop of *Luca*. At preſent, this Title diſtinguiſhes him from a Cardinal of the ſame Name, who is Chamberlain of the Church, who wears the Title of *Santo Ceſareo*.

This Man is a great and able Politician, who has ſpent his time in the Practice of the Affairs of State and Criminal Juſtice. He has govern'd *Rome* for ſixteen Years together. If he has heap'd together a great Eſtate during his Employment, he has otherwiſe procured to himſelf a great number of Enemies; which is a thing that muſt be expected.

He has often to do with the principal Perſonages in *Rome*. His Criminal Juriſdiction extends it ſelf indifferently over all ſorts of Perſons within the City. He had terrible Quarrels with all the Ambaſſadors, when it was firſt reſolv'd to aboliſh the Freedom of the Quarters; this drew upon him the general hatred of all People.

The Pleaſures which he follow'd too freely in his Youth, are the Cauſes of his preſent Infirmities. 'Twas ſaid of him, *That he ſtudied Humanity more then Philoſophy*. He has almoſt loſt his Sight, and is very Gouty.

URBA-

URBANO SACCHETTI.

HE was Born at *Rome* in the Year 1640, being deſcended from a Family originally *Florentine*. Tho' he be none of the oldeſt, yet he is number'd among the Aged Cardinals; becauſe he has had a fit of the Apoplexy, and for that he has kept his Bed for ſome time.

He was bred in a good School; that is to ſay, under the Famous Cardinal *Sacchetti*; who being inclin'd to the *Spaniards*, and the *Barberini*, thought to have bin Elected in the Conclave for *Urban* VIII. and *Clement* X. 'Twas by means of this Cardinal, that this Man, which is his Nephew, was promoted to the Church; and the Seed is fallen on good Ground.

The Conduct which he obſerv'd in the Adminiſtration of ſeveral Employments, made it appear, that he had profited by the good Inſtructions of his Uncle. He was Clerk, and afterwards Auditor of the Chamber. *Innocent* XI. gave him the Cap, and after that, the Biſhoprick of *Viterbo*.

'Tis ſaid he is very Learned, but that he has not the Gift of Communicating his Learning to others. This goodneſs of his natural Diſpoſition eaſily prepoſſeſſes the World in his Favour.

In the choice of a Faction, he trod quite contrary Steps to his Uncle, as hoping a better Fortune by joyning with *France*, then his Uncle could obtain by adhering to *Spain*.

GIOVANNI FRANCISCO NEGRONI.

THIS is a Noble *Genoeſe*, and at the ſame time the civilleſt Man, and the moſt zealous of all that compoſe the Faction of that Name; he is number'd among the Papable Cardinals, becauſe he is Seventy Years of Age. But I am verily perſuaded, without a great Alteration of the Scene, or without ſome evident Miracle, he never will be able, nor never would deſire to become Pope. He is too open-hearted, too honeſt a Man, too much an Enemy of Formalities and Flatteries.

His Miſanthropie, or Hatred of Men, is the Reaſon that he has none, or very few Friends. All People avoid him. Judge then, if a Perſon remarkable for theſe Diſpoſitions of Mind and Heart, can ever hope to be advanc'd to the Pontificate.

On the other ſide, this is certain, that without him no Perſon can ever become Pope. He has Memoirs, in imitation of Journals, of whatever the Cardinals have done during the whole courſe of their Lives. He gives an Account therein of what concerns their Manners, and their neareſt Kindred; and he always ſets down the worſt, rather then the beſt.

He may in ſome meaſure be call'd the Scourge of the Sacred Colledge. So ſoon as he ſees that they begin to diſcourſe of the Election of any Cardinal, who is not mark'd for current coyn in his Regiſters, he beſtirs himſelf with all his might. He makes great noiſe, and in the very Conclave it ſelf

makes

makes known whatever may ſerve for an Obſtacle to the Election of ſuch a one.

By this means it was, that in the Conclave of *Innocent* the XII. he ruin'd Cardinal *Delfino*. Cardinal *Chigi* had united all the Factions in his Favour; he had alſo procur'd ſo many Voices for him, that it was reaſonably believ'd at *Rome*, that he would have bin Proclaim'd the next Morning.

But the Zealots having examin'd what *Negroni* had produc'd againſt that Cardinal and his Nephews, they left him, and ſided with Cardinal *Barbarigo*.

By this Freedom of his, *Negroni* has render'd him ſo formidable, not only to the Cardinals, but alſo to the Popes themſelves, that they have bin frequently oblig'd to do what he would have 'em do, to be rid of his Importunities.

Alexander the VIII. had taken from him certain Benefices; but he made a great noiſe after his death, and refus'd to come to the Papal Chapels, or any other Congregations, unleſs the Pope would reſtore him his Benefices again, that had unjuſtly been taken from him. Cardinal *Coloredo* alſo, Confeſſor to his Holineſs, extreamly ſeconded his Demands. But 'twas becauſe he was in hopes that *Negroni* would ſecond his aſpiring to the Pontificate, and ſpeak nothing ill of him in the Conclave.

While he was Governour of *Froſinona*, he caus'd three *Banditi* to be hang'd, contrary to the Faith and Security of a ſafe Conduct, which he had giv'n 'em. When he was Legate of *Bologna*, he was more dreaded then belov'd; by reaſon of his harſh and ſevere Government: So that the People call'd him *Neroni*; which gave occaſion to the following Verſes:

Felſina *Docta docet, perpeſſaque* Roma Neronem
Negat rurſus redire Crvem.

As much as to ſay, *That the Learned City of* Felſina, *or* Frafinona, *as it is now call'd, made appear,* Negroni *to be a true* Nero; *and that* Rome, *which formerly ſuffer'd under that cruel Prince, refuſes to ſubmit to this Cardinal.*

MARCELLO DURAZZO.

THIS is a Gentleman of *Genoa*, who was Born the third of *March*, 1630. 'Till of late, there was little mention made of him in the Conclaves, but now he begins to be taken notice of. His Family is one of the moſt powerful in *Genoa*. His eldeſt Brother was Doge of that Republick, and left three Sons very well advanc'd in Dignity. His youngeſt Son is now a Senator, not yet Marry'd, tho' he be near threeſcore Years of Age.

This Cardinal ſquints with his Eyes, is lame and crump-ſhoulder'd; nevertheleſs he has an indifferent good Meen. He is lookt upon, as well skill'd in

in all sorts of Sciences. He has a great deal of Wit; he is very studious, sincere, a worthy Man and endu'd with good Manners: And indeed much may be said in his Favour, nothing to his Prejudice.

In his Employments, he vaunts that he never disgusted any Body, tho' he has had several. He was Vice-Legate at *Avignon*, where notwithstanding the difference between the King of *France* and the Holy See, he carry'd himself so well that he preserv'd the esteem of both Parties.

He was twelve Years Nuncio in *Portugal*. During that time he was offered a present of Sixty thousand Crowns about an Affair that concern'd the Jews who were newly converted: But he refus'd it, tho' he effected the Business which was demanded of him, and tho' at that time he wanted Money. *Innocent* XII. suppress'd the Employmet of Apostolic Secretaries, and their Stipends were allow'd him for all his maintenance.

The King of *Portugal* being inform'd of it, offer'd him for his more convenient subsistance the Bishoprick of *Vera*, one of the richest in the Kingdom. However he besought the King to excuse his acceptance of it. Nevertheless the King presented him with a Diamond Jewel of great value.

Sometime after *Innocent* XI. sent him Nuncio to *Madrid*, and upon the good Reputation which he every where acquir'd, and of which that Pontiff was inform'd, he made him a Cardinal, and gave him the Bishoprick of *Carpentras*.

However, he remain'd Nuncio still, and had not his Cap till *Alexander* VIII. came to be Pope, who at the same time conferr'd upon him the Bishoprick of *Ferrara*, upon condition he should pay a Pension of nine thousand Crowns. But the Cardinal refus'd it, nor would he then take possession of that Church.

Innocent XII. confer'd upon him the Bishoprick of *Spoleto*, but he was forc'd to quit it, when he was sent Legate into *Poland*. For that Pontiff made scruple of letting Persons enjoy Bishopricks that could not reside there. Nevertheless, because the Cardinal had not above five hundred Crowns a Year, at length the Pope gave him the Bishoprick of *Ferrara*, which he still enjoys.

He is very well in favour with Foreign Princes; which together with those other good Qualities wherewith he is endow'd, render him worthy the Pontificate.

Spain and *Portugal* wish him extremely well, and the Palatine House of *Neuburgh*. Two Princesses of that Family were marry'd to the Kings of those two Countries during his Nunciatures.

The Prince of *Monaco* has declar'd that his Master the King of *France* is no Enemy to him. 'Tis also known that all the *Genoeses* have a strong Inclination for *France*; but more especially those of the new Nobility, so that there is no question but that Crown will be always pleas'd with a *Genoese*. She has also propos'd it to the Cardinals of that Republic, to joyn with the *French* for the advancement of a *Genoese* to the Pontifical Throne by their mutual Suffrages.

frages. The lot could not chuſe but fall upon Signior *Durazzo* ſince the Death of Cardinal *Palavicina*.

The *Spaniards* alſo might probably concur to his Election. His Kindred are Rich, and Trade in ſeveral Parts of *Spain*, more eſpecially the wealthy *Durazzo* at *Cadiz*. They would be as it were ſo many Hoſtages of his Devotion and Atachment to the Intereſts of that Crown.

Neither is there any ill underſtanding between him and Don *Livio* his Promoter's Nephew. 'Tis true that his Enemies have endeavour'd to ſet him at variance with the Grand Duke of *Florence*. They have inſinuated to the Duke, that this Cardinal had hinder'd the Princeſs his Daughter, now Madam the Electrix Palatine, from being marry'd to the King of *Spain*. But that Enmity, tho' it ſhould ſtill ſubſiſt, would do him no great Prejudice.

Contrary to the Cuſtom of the Eccleſiaſticks, this Cardinal is in very good Friendſhip with the Jeſuites; who, in regard of their prevailing Power in ſeveral Courts, are capable to do their Friends a world of Good.

All that can prejudice this Cardinal is his Original Sin: that is to ſay, his Country. *E peccato che ſia Genoeſe:* 'tis his Crime that he is a *Genoeſe*. Republicans are not belov'd at *Rome*, but more eſpecially thoſe of *Genoa*; for they are look'd upon as Uſurers, and ſelf-intereſted people.

This Cardinal alſo is accus'd of being too frugal, and to take too ſtrict an Account of his Expences. Others ſay, that he is too liberal, and that he ſpends for the good of the Church and his Dioceſans. Certain it is, that the Churches of *Bologne* and *Faenza* have bin much the better for his Liberality.

'Tis ſaid, that he is naturally conceal'd and reſerv'd, and a deep Diſſembler: and that if he had once found St. *Peter*'s Keys, which he is now ſearching after, he would be quite another Man then what he is at preſent; that of good and innocent, which he would make the World believe he is, he would become no leſs forward, bold and daring. But theſe are only the Inventions of his Competitors, who endeavour to black'n his Reputation. 'Tis true, that in the Conclave of *Innocent* XII. he kept himſelf cloſe; obſerv'd the Motions of others without adhering to any Party, or entring into any Engagement, that he might avoid all manner of Jealouſies, Miſtruſts, and Enmities; wherein moſt certainly he carry'd himſelf like a wiſe Man.

MARCO ANTONIO BARBERIGO or *BARBARICO.*

HE is a Noble *Venetian*, Kinſman to him that was ſo much led away by the Zealots in the Conclave of *Innocent* XII. In remembrance of which they may perhaps think of him. He was born in 1641, and is a Man of worth like the other. But 'tis ſaid of him,

Huic

Huic noſtræ ætati & Genio male convenit, Orbis,
Tantaque Simplicitas, Virgineuſque Pudor.

With this our Age, and Genius of the Times,
Plain dealing and a Virgins Bluſh are Crimes.

For which reaſon they cry that he is too young, and that he has not a Genius proper to govern the World: That above all this, his Manners are but plain an ſimple, and he carries about him a Baſhfulneſs reſembling too much the Bluſhes of a Virgin. This may be the reaſon that he will never be able to make any great Buſtle, beſide that he is a *Venetian*. When he was Biſhop of *Corfou*, he had ſome difference with the Captain General *Moroſini* about the Immunities of his Church. But *Moroſini* forc'd him to give Ground, and retire to *Rome*.

The Republic not only refuſes him the Penſion which ſhe uſually pays the Cardinals of that Nation; but has alſo confiſcated all his Eſtate, in favour of the deceas'd Duke *Moroſini*.

PIETRO MATTHEO PETRUCCI.

HE is a Father of the Oratory, and about ſixty three Years of Age. The Books which he has written about myſtical Theology, have render'd him ſuſpected of *Quietiſm*.

And indeed there is no other likelihood but that the Cardinals will be all *Quieteſts* in reſpect of Him. They will continue in repoſe, and never ſtir for him in the Conclave. The Holy Inquiſition has oblig'd him to abjure all his particular Sentiments which they ſuſpected. 'Tis believ'd however, that he publiſh'd 'em rather out of the weakneſs of his judgment then out of any Deſign to ſeduce. He was alſo conſtrain'd to reſign his Biſhoprick of *Jeſi*.

It was alſo found that he had too much Converſation with the devout People of his Dioceſs. However, if you ſee him at Church, he ſeems to outdo the Auſterities of the moſt Rigid. His people are like Monks that are conſtrain'd to take the Habit upon 'em. But when they go abroad, they find out Places to make themſelves amends for a little Hardſhip.

LEANDER COLOREDO.

HE is likewiſe a Father of the Oratory, born 1640. in *Friuli*, or as ſome ſay, in *Styria*. He has had Kindred in the ſervice of the Emperor, and his Family profeſſes Lands that hold of his Imperial Majeſty.

However he had rather be counted a *Venetian* then an *Ultramontain*. For that reaſon he has declar'd himſelf loudly for the Republic of *Venice*. He alſo went to meet her Embaſſador *Erizzo*, when he made his Public Entry into *Rome*. He proteſted in one Conclave, that he would renounce his Cardinalſhip

dinalſhip, if the Pope would not give the Cap to a *Venetian*, as he had done for thoſe who were recommended by crowned Heads.

The Senate is pleas'd with his great Devotion for 'em, and concern themſelves for him out of acknowledgment. *Innocent* the XI. believ'd him to be a Man of worth, truly fearing God, and humble with Sincerity. Upon which Conſideration, he was not content to have made him a Cardinal and Grand Penitenciary, but recommended him alſo as one proper to ſucceed him in the Holy See.

Others, who believe they have better penetrated into him, look upon him as a meer Tartuff, a Hypocrite that only counterfeits Devotion. They ſay of him,

Fuſte perit Nates, Venerem fugit, abſtinet, orat,
Hoc vos, O Miſeri, decipit Arte Pavo.

He flogs his Back, faſts, prays, and *Venus* flies;
And by theſe Arts deceives the Father's Eyes.

To ſay the Truth, his Air is very much compos'd; he always looks down with his Eyes, and goes very ſoftly. Nothing appears natural in his outward Gate. Some People will have him to be ſomething of a *Quietiſt*; but I queſtion it.

Certain it is, the *French* will never favour him, let him, beſtir himſelf never ſo much to get himſelf put into the Liſts of their Favourites.

To this purpoſe he employs the late King *James*, Cardinal *Camus*, the Duke of *Modena* his old friend and Colleague, Signior *Caprara*, the late King *James*'s Agent, the Procurator General of the *Chartreux*, and ſeveral others. He alſo ſent a *Jacobin* on purpoſe to *Paris* to manage his Incluſion, at leaſt there was ſuch a Report ſpread abroad: however, no body believes he will obtain it.

Nor would the People of *Rome* be very glad of his Exaltation to the Pontifical *Tiara*. For they believe he would be very ſevere in the Reformation of Cloaths, and manners, as was *Innocent* the XI. During all the time of his whole Pontificate, there was little Trading at *Rome*.

They would have then perhaps more Faſts and Proceſſions then Congregations: 'Twould be likewiſe much to be fear'd, leſt he ſhould fill the Sacred Colledge, with Changelings, Bigots, Monks, and other People reſembling himſelf.

BANDINO PANCIATICI.

HE is a *Florentine*, born at *Piſtoia*: He is a fair Man, grave, of a noble Stature, an agreeable Air, and a very modeſt Meen. He is extremely learned and capable of great Affairs. He has bin a long time Secretary of the Congregations of Biſhops, and determin'd very juſtly, and according

cording to Equity, the Differences which the Bishops had with their Diocesans.

He has bin a great Student in the Law, and administers very good Justice, without Partiality. So that *Innocent* XI. having observ'd this good Quality in him, conferr'd upon him several Employments in his Court. He entrusted him also with the Administration of the Hospital of the *Holy Ghost*, which is the richest in all Christendom; for it has greater Revenues then the Pope himself.

Alexander VIII. while he was still a Cardinal, would be sometimes desiring certain things which *Panciatici* refus'd to dispatch in that Congregation, so that they had many Quarrels about it. Nevertheless, the Pope understanding his Merit, founded upon a perfect Integrity, made him Datary, and afterwards Cardinal. He kept that Employment also under *Innocent* XII. tho' it be only *durante Beneplacito*, at the Disposal of the next Pope.

Moreover, this Cardinal is very charitable, and very friendly. He is also of an Age very proper and convenient for the Papal Chair, as being between sixty and seventy Years old.

Nevertheless, with all these good Qualities, he will hardly ascend any higher then he is. In the preceding Conclave, where he had some few Voices, they objected against him at the beginning, that he had too many half-starv'd Kindred, and that he was too hearty a *Frenchman*, his Mother being a *Frenchwoman*, and a Kinswoman of the *Rospigliosi*'s.

At the time that the *French* Faction capitulated with *Pignatelli* to make him Pope, they demanded, among other things, that *Panciatici* might be continu'd in the Datary. But in regard that *Pontiff* was soon weary of his Officers, he had a desire to make him *Prefect*, which is an Office for Life. Nevertheless, *France* still found out a Knack to preserve him in the Datary, tho' it be at the Disposal of every new Pope. This Attachment to *France*, is, as I may say, the Cut-throat of all his Hopes.

The *Spaniards* are so jealous of him, that they would not consent he should be at the Congregation that was held about the Succession of *Spain*. This Cardinal, 'tis true, has endeavour'd, tho' in vain, to remove the Umbrage out of their way, and to make Satisfaction for the Ill Offices which the Cardinal *de Goes*, the Prince of *Lichtenstein*, and Secretary *Charsenes*, were oblig'd to do him. But he has reason to fear, that the first Impressions that were made in the Court of *Vienna*, are still remaining.

In his Dispatches from the Datary, he disgusted almost all the other Princes of *Europe*, except *France*. He discontented the Principal Persons of *Rome* themselves. So that I am apt to believe, that unless some great Change happen, and without the Assistance of some powerful Contests, the Conclave will not readily agree to his Election.

The Duke of *Zagarola* carries on his Interest with great Heats; and to draw in Cardinal *Ottoboni* to his Party, offers him the Princess *Rospigliosi*

in Marriage, with a Dowry of a Million of Crowns, beſide ſeveral other Voices, for which he canvaſſes in Favour of this Cardinal.

GIOVAN BATTISTA COSTAGUTI.

THIS Cardinal is a *Roman* by Birth, but a *Genoeſe* by Extraction.

He was Præfect of the *Annona*, or Proviſion for the whole Year, under *Alexander* VIII. His beſt Advantage is, that he has no open Enemies; neither has he had Offices enow to procure him any.

Sometimes Men had rather have for a Pope a Perſon of an ordinary Wit, like this Cardinal, then a Man more refin'd and elevated. The leſs witty, buſtling, and ſubtle a Pope is, the greater ſhare, and the more Power the Cardinals hope to have in the Government.

He has bin propos'd already during the Pope's Sickneſs. *Ottoboni* deſir'd him. He is one of his Creatures. He is about threeſcore, or threeſcore and five Years of Age, and paſſes for a *Roman*; ſo that he is taken for a Neuter, and a Perſon indifferent in reſpect of Crowned Heads. Beſides, he is a good Man, and will do no body much harm.

'Tis true, he has Nephews that are not very rich, and whoſe Conduct is not very regular. Now leſt this ſhould diſcourage the Sacred Colledge, *Ottoboni* has propos'd Cardinal *Cenci*, who is a very able Man, for Cardinal-Patron. He thought, that by that means he might draw to his Party ſome Creatures of *Innocent* XII. who have a great inclination to *Cenci*.

But *Coſtaguti*'s Vapours, who thought himſelf already Pope, utterly tranſvers'd this Project. The *Chimera's* which he built upon that Conceit, quite turn'd his Noddle. All his Talk was in the Tone of St. *Peter*'s Succeſſor, of Pontifical Habits, of Promoting Cardinals, and of Holding Conſiſtories. He was about to have given Apoſtolic Benediction to his Domeſtics, as if he had bin Pope. He took upon him alſo the Name of *Urban* IX. Urbano *Nono*. Upon which it was *Paſquil*'s Advice, to ſet *Echo* over-head, crying, *No*, *No*. However, he is now come off from all this, *è vive ſperando*, &c. and lives in hopes, *&c.*

CAROLO BICHI.

HE is of *Siena*. The deceaſed Cardinal *Chigi* was nominated at the Election of *Alexander* VIII. and had a Promiſe to be Cardinal-Regent, and that one of his Kinſmen ſhould have a Cap. But *Alexander* preferr'd his Nephew to be Cardinal-Patron, and would not give the Cap which he had promis'd to one of *Chigi*'s Kinſmen.

Cardinal *Chigi* put him in mind of his Promiſe; but he anſwer'd, That he did not think himſelf oblig'd to make good, as Pope, what he had promis'd as a Cardinal. *Chigi* was ſo diſturb'd at this Anſwer, that he fell ſick

ſick. *Paſquin* rejoyces at it, becauſe the Deceiver had bin deceiv'd; and calls him, *Ingannatore ingannato*.

But at length the Pope bethought himſelf better of it, and reſolv'd to give the Cardinal ſome Satisfaction. Whetupon, according to the cuſtom of Popes, he reſtor'd to the Family of *Chigi* the Cap which he had receiv'd from it. To that end, he made choice of his Friend *Bichi*, then Auditor of the Apoſtolic Chamber, tho' *Goigi* would rather he had preferr'd one of his neareſt Kinſmen.

He is number'd at *Rome* among the Papable Cardinals, and I am willing to be of that Opinion too. Nevertheleſs we do not find in him many of thoſe Qualities which are requir'd for the Exaltation of a Pope.

Never was known a wilful Obſtinacy, comparable to his: He is arrogant and inconſtant, ſometimes of one Party, ſometimes of another; there is no depending upon him. The *French* love him not, and therefore have taken from him the Abbey of *Montmayeur*. *Mareſcotti*, who ſues him for the Papacy, will not fail to ſpring his Mines, and blow him up.

JACOMO ANTONIO MORIGGIA.

THIS Prelate is one of the Fourth Promotion of *Innocent* XII. But 'tis ſaid at *Rome* upon this Occaſion, *That the Laſt ſhall be Firſt*. *Innocent* XII. reſerv'd two Cardinals in *Petto* in his Promotion of *Decemb.* 12. 1695. *Moriggia* was one of 'em, and it was in the Pope's power to place him firſt, which he did.

Nor was it his pleaſure only, that he ſhould be his firſt Creature, but he recommended him moſt earneſtly to all the Cardinals of his making, that they might get him elected for his Succeſſor. Inſomuch, that after he had created him in the Conſiſtory, he cryed out, *Habbiamo fatto il Papa*, We have made the Pope.

He took care while he liv'd, to inſtruct him what Methods he ſhould uſe to gain his Brethren, and afterwards to become a good Pope. Had it bin in his power, he would have taken him for his Coadjutor. But theſe Fondneſſes of the Pope did him much wrong. The Sacred College never gives conſent to the Election of a Perſon ſo highly recommended to 'em. And 'tis well known, they took no notice of the Recommendation which *Innocent* XI. gave his Favourite *Coloredo*.

'Tis uſually obſerv'd, that whoever enters Pope into the Conclave, comes forth a Cardinal.

And here a certain Scruple comes into my mind, which would deſerve to be well examin'd; Why the Cardinals preciſely ought to have the Right of Naming the Pope? For this can never be done, nor is it ever actually done, without an infinite number of Canvaſſings, Intreagues, Toyls, Artifices, Sleights and Feats of Activity; not to ſpeak of the Paſſions that intermix in this Affair.

Whence comes it, that a Pope, who is thought to be infallible in all things,

things, has not a Right to Name the Person who ought to succeed him? If it be true, that GOD has founded his Church upon St. Peter, and also upon the Sacred College, the Right of Naming a Successor ought without contradiction to belong to the Sovereign Pontiff: there would then be no need of referring our selves to the Choice which the Cardinals make in the Conclave.

What Probability is there, besides, that the Vicar of CHRIST should be Elected by so many Intreagues and Contentions? 'Tis a hard matter, if not altogether impossible, to answer this Question.

But to return to *Moriggia*, so highly esteem'd by the Holy Father, let us see who he is.

He was Born at *Milan* in the Year 1633, *Feb.* 23. his Family is Noble, and of 300 Years standing, tho' it be not of the chiefest Rank in that City, because it is not in the number of the Senators. So that having no share in the Great Employments, it is become poor; however, it precedes the Family of the *Borromei*.

Jacomo Antonio Moriggia was one of the three Founders of the Order of St. *Barnabas*; and in Honour of him it was that this Cardinal took his Name, and entred into this Order in the Year 1644. for he was Baptized by the Name of *Giovanni Hyppolito*.

He was a long time Reader in Theology and Philosophy, and might have bin General of his Order, had he so pleas'd. The Grand Duke of *Tuscany* made choice of him to be *Præceptor* to his Eldest Son Prince *Ferdinando*, recommended him to the Bishopric of *Miniato*, and afterwards to the Archbishopric of his capital City.

There he resided for 17 Years together, 'till the Year 1698, at what time the Pope sent for him to *Rome*. He gave him the Cap, *April* 2. 1699. and would not part with him any more. He made him Archpriest of *Santa Maria Maggiore*, and employ'd him in the Congregations of the Council of the Holy Office, Employments that requir'd his presence at *Rome*, and oblig'd him to resign his Archbishopric.

The Pope perswaded him to this, that he might avoid all Contests with the Grand Duke; who would never condescend to give the Upper-hand to Cardinals. And this is the Reason of the Quarrel which he has with Cardinal *Medicis*, his Brother.

Besides, *Moriggia* is very recommendable of himself, and for his Good Qualities. He is a good Theologist, vers'd in all sorts of Learning, a prudent and pious Churchman, and unblamable in his Manners.

And therefore he refus'd to be General of his Order, that he might have the more leisure to serve GOD. He would not have accepted the Bishoprick of *Miniato*, but in Obedience to *Innocent* XI. He refus'd the Archbishopric of *Florence*, making Defect of Merit his Excuse. But after he had accepted it, he shew'd himself to all Bishops an Example of Devotion, Vigilance, Zeal, Humility, and Mildness.

The

The Pope said one day very pleasantly to the Cardinal *de Medici*, that the *Barberines* had in *Morgias* another *Carolo Borromeo*. The Grand Duke is for him, he is in Favour with all the Princes, he has no Enemies; so that every thing seems to Pave his Way to the Throne.

That which may do him a Prejudice, is, the great Care which the Pope took to Recommend him.

His Competitors give out for his Personal Qualities, That he was a good Bishop, but that he will never make an able Ruling Pope; that he never was a Nuncio, never exercis'd Secular Employments; that he is not well acquainted with the Ecclesiastical State, nor the Interest of *Europe*; that he has not Resolution enough to sustain the Rights of the Church; that if he were forc'd to Resign the Bishopric of *Florence*, for no other Reason, but because he was troubl'd with the Gout, he would never be able to undergo the Fatigue of Affairs; and consequently every thing would depend upon Ministers, in the choice of whom he might be sometimes deceiv'd; and that after all, those People would govern him according to their own Fancies.

To this they add, That the *French* will oppose him, because he is a *Milanese*. They believe, that no Province depending upon *Spain* loves the Catholic King more, then that where this Cardinal was Born. Of which, *Innocent* XI. may serve for an Example.

They say moreover, he has two Nephews, that are not over-stock'd with Wealth; and a Brother also, that wants a little Lining within side. 'Tis true, that he has bestow'd very little upon 'em yet; and giv'n large Alms to the Poor. However, now he begins to lay up Money. Nor would he leave the Archbishopric of *Florence*, till the Pope had assign'd him a Revenue of nine thousand Crowns. 'Tis observ'd in the next place, that he is a Monk; and this is the great Objection of the *Romans*; they are afraid of a rigorous Reformation, and lest the Sacred Colledge should be fill'd with Monks of his Order. However, 'tis known, that there are among 'em very able Persons, and worthy of the Purple.

Lastly, if he have no declar'd Enemies, he has no Friends that act for him with Heat.

LOUIGI TADDEO del VERME.

HE is a Native of *Piacenza*, and Bishop of *Imola* in *Romagna*. When he came to *Rome* to receive the Cap, the People gave him their Voices before-hand for the Pontificate.

His Merit in the first place consists in this, that he depends upon no Faction. He was Born at *Piacenza* in 1641; and is a Neuter, as well in respect of the Princes, as of the Cardinals.

2. He has few or no Kindred.

3. That

3. He passes for a Devout, Pious, Downright Man without Affectation. He spends whole Nights in sitting up and praying to God: and that his Servants may not perceive it, he tumbles and disorders the Bedcloaths himself. He distributes in private and under hand the best part of his Patrimony to the Poor. If it be needful for him to reprehend or reclaim to his Duty any one that goes astray within his Diocess, he does it after a Paternal manner and in private, to save the Reputation of his Neighbour.

He is of a very sweet and debonair Humour, his manners are very insinuating. His address is amiable, and his Discourse polite, and exact. He persuades those that hear him. He is a real *Placentinus*. He satisfies all People and discontents no body.

On the other side, 'tis in the first Place objected against him, that he is a Native of *Milan*, of Kin to the Counts *del Verme*; and for that reason the *French* are jealous of him.

2. That he has the Art of performing all his good works in secret, yet in such a manner that all People are acquainted with 'em: that he gives a Reputation to his Retirement, on purpose to augment the Merit and Luster of it; and that by rendring himself gloriously obscure, he conceals himself that he may be sought for.

3. That he is not very perfect in the Sciences; that he entred too late into an Ecclesiastic Life.

4. That he is no great Politician, and that he is ignorant in Affairs, a Defect usual with People that have not seen the World.

5. That he is too young as yet; he is of Kin to the deceased Cardinals *Farnese* and XXX. who were both excluded by the House of *Austria*. But he has no reason to fear any such Destiny. The Dutchess of *Parma*, who is the Emperor's Sister, would be glad to see one of her Subjects whom she highly esteems in the Papal Chair.

HENRY NORIS.

THIS Cardinal is a Native of *Verona*, and a Monk of St. *Austin*'s Order. These are two Natural Obstacles to hinder Papal Advancement, let him otherwise deserve as much as any of his Competitors.

The *Venetians* would not be glad that a Man, like this Cardinal, who is no Nobleman, but only a Burgess or Citizen of the firm Land, should become Pope.

Nor would the other Cardinals be willing to be surmounted by a Subject of this Republic, who is a Monk: a sort of People ever hated since *Sixtus* V. and *Alexander* VIII.

He is without contradiction the learnedest Man in all *Italy*. The Sacred Colledge has not one that comes near him: there needs no more then to read his Works.

At

At first he had the keeping of the *Augustin* Library, which is one of the most considerable in *Rome*. After that he became Reader at *Pisa*, and at the same time was made Preceptor to Prince *Gaston* of *Tuscany*.

Pope *Innocent* XII. first made him keeper of the *Vatican* Library in the Room of M. *Schelstraat*. Afterwards upon one of his Promotions he nam'd him a Cardinal. All these things with the several Employments which he had in the Congregations would not permit him to labour for the Republic of Learning, or to publish any valuable Work.

He is an honest courtly Gentleman, bountiful, courteous, and of a delicate relish in his Conduct and his Studies: Nor is he altogether so scrupulous as Generally the Monks are. It is a difficult thing to say whether this Cardinal be most to be valu'd for his Learning or his Vertue.

Some give out becaus he is oft in brown Studies, musing and thoughtful, and retir'd within himself, he is searching after St. *Peter*'s Keys, in Imitation of Sixtus V. who seem'd always cloudy and sombrous till he had found 'em.

The Jesuites do not love him. They have writ against him upon the Subject of the History of *Pelagianism*. But he handl'd them so roughly that they never return'd to the charge again. And therefore certain it is, if those Fathers had a voice in the Chapter, they would assuredly exclude him. But in *Italy* their Power with the Grandees is so small, that they can do him few ill Offices.

Thus you have the Number of the Papable Cardinals that have hitherto bin discours'd of at *Rome*. We have given you a List and the Names of 'em. We have also drawn their Portraitures, so far as we could arrive at what is known and publish'd concerning their Personal Qualities.

They are all of em at least sixty years of Age, and some of 'em Elder. Which is one of the principal Qualities a Candidate ought to have.

'Tis true that in the Centuries of *Urban* the VIII. and *Alexander* VII. they were much younger when they were chosen. But such Examples are very rare. Besides the Cardinals have many times sorely repented of making Young Popes. *Urban* the VIII. possess'd the Chair for two and twenty Years together, and by that means ruin'd the Hopes of a great many old Cardinals who thought to have succeeded him.

The last Pope *Innocent* XII. was just seventy six Years of Age when he was elected: nevertheless, he liv'd too long for the benefit of those old Pretenders that dy'd before him. So that 'tis very probable the Cardinals will think of setting some old decrepit Gray-beard or other upon the Throne.

Negroni understanding well these by ends of his Collegues, lays about him like one of the seven Champions against the Ecclesiastics. He desires their Lordships the Cardinals for Heavens sake not to choose an infirm Man. He tells 'em the present conjuncture of Affairs, when the

King of *Spain* lyes a gaſping, requires a vigorous and undaunted Pope; not ſuch a one whoſe Blood is frozen up in his Veins.

Now if the Cardinals would have any regard to his Remonſtrances, they might caſt their Eyes upon *Sperelli*, the *Benjamin*, or youngeſt Son, that was laſt deliver'd from the *Petto* or Breaſt of *Innocent* XII.

He has bin an Aſſeſſor in the Holy Office, and at preſent is Biſhop of *Terni*. He is but fifty ſeven Years of Age, but his Merit ſupplies the defect of his Years; and there are many People who place him in the number of Papable Cardinals.

There are alſo the Cardinals, *Mellini*, *Aſtalli*, and *Cenci*, all three *Romans*, and very much eſteem'd by reaſon of their Good Qualities: they might every one of 'em hope for good luck, would they but bring young Cardinals upon the Stage. But in this caſe, there is not one of 'em that deſerves a greater ſhare, than

GIOVANNI FRANCISCO ALBINI.

HE was Born *July* 23. 1649. Were he more advanc'd in Years, he would have more reaſon then any body to hope to be made Pontiff; he would alſo be one of the moſt aſſured Pretenders to the *Tiara*.

He is a Man of a good Head-piece, and well read in ſubſtantial Learning.

He has had the Honour to be the Head of ſeveral Academies of ſparkling Wits. The Queen of *Sweden* infinitely eſteem'd him for his great Learning in Antiquity. After the moſt Learned Cardinal *Sluſius* of *Leige*, he was lookt upon as the moſt capable to ſucceed him in the Office of Secretary of the ſecret Briefs to Princes.

However, he was then but an Abbot; yet he was digniſi'd with that Employment, and continu'd in it under the Pontificates of *Alexander* VIII. and *Innocent* XII. He had always made his Court exactly to old Cardinal *Ottoboni*; who when he came to be Pope, made *Albani* his Domeſtic Prelate, and then Cardinal.

Under *Innocent* XII. he was one of the Cardinals of the Palace. And the Pope made uſe of him to very good purpoſe in the Diſpatch of ſeveral Affairs.

He is eaſy of Acceſs, and his Manners are very obliging. He has a very good Air, and a Majeſtic Deportment. He is naturally very Courteous. He is a Lover of Learned Men, and declares himſelf Protector of all thoſe that have Merit.

He can be tax'd of nothing, unleſs it be that he is thought to be ſomewhat partial to the *French*.

His

His Office however is of that nature, that he was bound to diſpatch, with a blind Obedience, all Orders of his Holineſs or his Chief Miniſter, whatever they be. For Example, under *Alexander* VIII. he drew up the Bull which was publiſh'd againſt the Propoſitions of the *French* Clergy in their Aſſembly in the Year 1682. It may be obſerv'd however, by what I have ſaid already, that *France* had no Jealouſy of him; tho' he put the Pope's Order in Execution, againſt the Reſult of the Clergy.

We have obſerv'd in diſcourſing of Papable Cardinals and the Qualities requiſite to make 'em ſo, that there was ſome regard had to the Nation. 'Twas for that reaſon that we made little mention of *Andre de la Grange d'Arquien*, the Queen Dowager of *Poland*'s Father.

He was born in the Year 1609. So that he is the Eldeſt in the whole Colledge for the number of his Years. But he is a *Frenchman* by Extraction; tho' 'tis thought, he will always adhere to *Ottoboni*'s Faction. Beſides, he has not the leaſt tincture of Learning, underſtands no Languages; neither does he know the Intereſt of Princes.

Uſually he never minds any thing, but the Rain, the Wind, the Weather, his Family, or his Adventures in *France* or *Poland*. He never troubles his Head with Serious Affairs, or Events of State. He is abſolutely govern'd by the Queen his Daughter.

By what we have ſaid concerning Papable Cardinals, it is apparent, that the Qualities requiſite in a Candidate, are very well ſhar'd between thoſe whom we have nam'd.

Nevertheleſs it muſt be agreed, that *Durazzo* is the Perſon that poſſeſſes the moſt, and who has the feweſt Obſtructions to prevent his Elevation.

The Crowned Heads in general will be none of his Adverſaries, and he is belov'd by the Zealots. So long as the Creatures of *Innocent* XII. have the Cardinal Chamberlain for their Head, we may aſſure our ſelves, that Faction will never refuſe him their Suffrages.

If *Ottoboni* would but eſpouſe his Intereſts, he could never fail of aſcending the Throne; and therefore it is that he is offer'd a Match with ſuch a vaſt Sum of Money, to draw him into *Durazzo*'s Party.

Next to *Durazzo*, the moſt eſteem'd are, *Acciajoli*, *Mareſcotti*, and *Morigia*; and ſeem to have the moſt reaſon to hope for the Pontifical *Tiara*.

However, if they exclude 'em, and it ſo fall out that they cannot agree upon the Election of any of theſe, they will in all likelihood caſt their Eyes upon *Carpegna*, *Barberini*, *Sacchetti*, *Panciatici*, *del Verme*, or *Noris*.

All the reſt are they that are call'd *Dii Minorum Gentium*. The Lot will never fall upon them, but when the Cardinals wearied with a tedious Conclave, would be glad any way i' the World to put an End

to the Buſineſs. In ſuch a Caſe, they will take a Perſon who was never dreamt of before.

Would the Cardinal-Zealots but ſtick together in a cloſe Union among themſelves, and labour without Intermiſſion the Elevation of a Pope, they might raiſe whom they pleas'd, in deſpite of all their Brethren. But if they give the Factions leiſure to puzzle Affairs, by Negotiations and Intreagues, 'tis to be preſum'd, that they will ſuffer themſelves to be divided.

They have already put it into the Heads of the Zealots who were promoted by *Innocent* XII. that they are ſtrong enough to make a Party by themſelves, without the Creatures of *Innocent* XI. They have made 'em apprehenſive, that they have among 'em ſeveral Perſons capable to be Elected to the Sovereign Dignitie; that *Morigia* was recommended to 'em by the deceaſed Pope; and that by conſequence, they were oblig'd out of Gratitude to have a Veneration for the Recommendation of their Promotor; and that it would be an unſpeakable Honour to 'em, to ſet one of their Brethren upon the Throne.

This is all proper enough to engage 'em to ſet up a Party by themſelves: But if they ſuffer themſelves to be govern'd by theſe Remonſtrances, this will very much retard the Election. The Oppoſite Party wiſhes nothing more, then to divide 'em, to advance their own, and diſappoint the Deſigns of the Zealots. Beſides, 'tis very ſeldom, that they chuſe a Cardinal of the laſt Promotion; becauſe as yet they are not well acquainted with their Humours.

The Popes, *Innocent* XI. and *Innocent* XII. in their Promotions of Cardinals, had more regard to Vertue and Probity, then to any other Conſiderations. So that we may in all Probability believe, that they will have an Honeſt Man for Pope, if they chuſe among the Creatures of either of thoſe two Pontiffs.

But 'tis frequently ſeen, that a very honeſt Man of a Cardinal becomes a wicked Pope, of which *Alexander* VIII. and ſeveral others may ſerve for an Example.

In the time of Cardinal *Bona*, his Friends, who were at the ſame time Zealots, would be often wiſhing that they had ſo honeſt a Man as he for Head of the Church. But he anſwer'd, that he did not in the leaſt aſpire to that Dignity. *Hæc Cathedra*, ſaid he, *eſt Peſtilentilis, Honores mutant Mores.* I am afraid alſo that it has ſomething of Contagion in it. Sublime Dignities make the Head giddy, and uſually ſerve to corrupt the Heart.

It has bin obſerv'd an infinite number of times, that a Cardinal has ſo well known how to conceal his Inclinations and his Vices in his Life time, that we believe he would have made the beſt Pope in the World: but no ſooner was he ſeated in the Throne, where he had no farther occaſion to be afraid of any thing, nor to be cautious of his Behaviour, but he diſplay'd his Inſide without any diſguiſe. It uſually happens that abſolute

late Power, unexpectedly obtain'd, changes altogether the Diſpoſition of a Man; and that in a *Nero* well Educated, you at length ſhall find a real Monſter.

I muſt not here forget to tell ye, that the Men of Speculation at *Rome*, after the death of a Pope are mightily given to conſult the Propheſies of ſeveral Authors relating to ſeveral Pontiffs. Such are the Predictions of S. *Malachi* Biſhop of *Armagh* in *Ireland*; and *Noſtredamus*, a Phyſician of *Salon de Craux* in *Provence*. St. *Malachy* ſays of him that is to be nam'd in the Conclave; *Flores Circundati*, encircled Flowers. *Noſtredamus* ſpeaks of him in theſe words, *Enſifer Laureatus inter flores, cui Lucifer inter Sydera fulget. A Sword-bearer crown'd with Laurel among Flowers, whom Lucifer ſhines upon among the Stars.*

Uſually they ſearch in the Arms and Names of the Cardinals for the Interpretation of theſe Enigmas. And they believe they have found by the firſt Propheſie that the Lot will fall upon *Duracco*, who bears the three *Flower de luces*, or elſe upon ſome Cardinal enclin'd to *France*. Then again *Spada* ſeems natural enough to ſignify the *Sword-bearer*, mention'd by *Noſtredamus*.

Thoſe words of St. *Malachi*, *Raſtrum in Porta*, were interpreted at *Rome* of *Innocent* XII. becauſe ſome of the *Pignatelli* bore formerly in their Arms a Rake with three Pottage-Pots.

The enterpretation that others gave was more ingenious. When that Pope was elected, and that he entred into *Rome*, with the Dignity of a Cardinal, there were Cartropes laid at the Gates of the City, where all were examin'd that came from *Naples*, by reaſon the Peſtilence was then very riſe in that Place.

If it be a difficult thing to interpret theſe Propheſies during the Conclave, 'tis moſt eaſy to find, or hammer out ſeveral Circumſtances, ſuch as may give 'em a favourable Interpretation. The pretended Wits of *Rome* will never leave torturing their Brains, 'till they make ſome Ingenious Diſcovery or other of theſe ſorts of Predictions.

The Superſtitious lookt upon it as an ill Omen, that a little before the Death of *Innocent* the XII. a Clap of Thunder ſmutted the Portal of *Monte Cavallo*. *We ſhall be Bomb'd at* Rome, they cry'd; *or we ſhall have furious Storms and Tempeſts of War in* Italy, *after the Holy Father's Deceaſe*. Time will ſhew, whether they have prognoſticated right.

However it be, for theſe Speculations have carried us too far, the *Spaniards* are in Hopes of having a Pope that will be no leſs kind to them, then to *France*.

The greateſt Part of the Cardinals are *Italians*; and 'tis well known, that all *Italy* is againſt the Diſmembring the *Spaniſh* Succeſſion; as it has bin Projected by the Triple Alliance of *France*, *England*, and *Holland*.

But

But ſuppoſing this Partition, the *Spaniards* muſt then lay aſide all Hopes. For then the King of *France* will not fail to paſs into *Italy*, to take Poſſeſſion of the Kingdoms of *Naples* and *Sicily*. The March of this Army would ſcare the Conclave, and cauſe 'em to ſet up for Pope ſuch a one as the King ſhould fancy, whoever he were. This would be an Election truly *Canonical*, according to the *Canon Law*, which is uſually call'd, *Ratio ultima Legum*.

Should it ſo fall out, 'twould be no difficult Matter for the Men of Speculation to find out the Interpretation of the Words, *Flores circundati*, above-mention'd.

The ſame thing might happen alſo, upon the Cardinal *de Bouillon*'s Diſgrace. 'Tis a nice Buſineſs, and ſubject to ſcurvy Inconveniencies, ſhould the Sacred Colledge go about to juſtify the Rights of the *Deane*, in deſpite of *France*.

Nor can we underſtand the Meaning of the Great Preparations at *Toulon* and *Marſeilles*. And therefore, to prevent the Troubles that all theſe Affairs might bring upon the Church, we may aſſure our ſelves, the Policy of *Italy* will not fail of finding out ſome clever Way to diſentangle her ſelf out of all theſe Perplexities.

And this is that which might be ſaid upon this Great Affair, during the Life of the late King of *Spain*, with Reference to the Treaty of Partition; and upon all *Europe*, and the Church, in the Poſture they were in at that time.

But the ſudden Death of that Prince, and the Revolution caus'd by his Will, by calling the Duke of *Anjou* to ſucceed him, have chang'd ſo ſtrangely the Face of Affairs, that we now know not what to ſay about the Election of a Pope.

The Thing is ſo new, that 'tis a hard thing to give any poſitive Judgment upon it. We muſt attend, till Time it ſelf, according as *France* and *Spain* ſhall act, ſhall afford us Matter for probable and well-grounded Conjectures.

After all, 'tis in vain to Argue upon Future Things, eſpecially ſuch as we have bin diſcourſing of under all the Preſent Circumſtances. A Trifle, a Thing of Nothing oft times deſtroys in a Moment, what Perſons of great Abilities and Foreſight, have bin many Years erecting.

I will not here undertake to determine, which among the Cardinals the Conclave will advance to the Pontifical Throne. 'Tis ſufficient for me to have mark'd who they are, and who may moſt probably pretend to it.

As for the reſt, I ſhall ſay with the Philoſophers, *De futuris Contingentibus non datur determinata Veritas*: We have no Aſſured Knowledge of Things to come; which are to be lookt upon as caſual, in

in reſpect of Men. I ſhall here add for a Concluſion to this Diſcourſe the Words of *Virgil*, which I ſhall apply to Papable Cardinals:

Non noſtrum eſt, inter vos tantas componere Lites;
Vitulâ Tu dignus, & Hic ——

To judge your many Strifes, is not for me;
For Thou deſerv'd the Calf, as well as He.

'Tis not for me to decide their Perſonal Merits; they are all worthy, both the one and the other, of the Pontifical *Tiara*.

THE END.

THE END